

12
College Entrance Examination Board

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

IN

HISTORY

FOURTH SERIES

1916-1920

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PREFACE

While the annual volume of examination questions published by the College Entrance Examination Board has met the needs of many candidates for examination and their teachers, the Board is constantly in receipt of communications asking for the questions set in certain subjects in successive years. In order to meet this demand the Board has prepared pamphlets containing the questions in certain subjects from 1916 to 1920 inclusive. These pamphlets are as follows :

1. Examination questions in Latin and Greek, 1916-1920.
2. Examination questions in English and other modern languages, 1916-1920.
3. Examination questions in mathematics, 1916-1920.
4. Examination questions in history, 1916-1920.
5. Examination questions in the natural sciences and in drawing, 1916-1920.

Quite apart from meeting the needs of candidates for examination and their teachers, these publications ought to have a beneficial influence upon teaching, for the reason that they illustrate in concrete form principles agreed upon by many leading teachers of the subjects represented.



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ANCIENT HISTORY — HISTORY A

HISTORY A—ANCIENT HISTORY

Friday

2:00 p.m. Two hours

In each answer give dates.

PART I

(Answer two questions only.)

1. What were the relations of the Hebrews with the Assyrians and with the Babylonians? What are the prohibitions enumerated in the Ten Commandments?
2. Write on two of the following men: Cimon, Lysander, Epaminondas, Euripides.
3. Explain the importance of Alexandria in ancient history.
4. Compare the economic problems that confronted Solon with those that confronted the Gracchi. Describe the solutions offered by each.

PART II

(Answer two questions only.)

5. Tell how Rome was governed about 50 B.C.
6. Write on two of the following men: Hannibal, Marius, Hadrian, Attila.
7. Describe Caesar's conquest of Gaul.
8. How did the Roman judges develop the Roman law? Why was it desirable to codify the Roman law?

PART III

(Answer one question only.)

9. Explain the present meaning and the historical origin of five of the following expressions: Laconic speech, Delphic utterance, Socratic method, sophistry, between Scylla and Charybdis, Fabian policy, Pyrrhic victory.
10. Tell the story of the conquest of Greece by Rome.

PART IV

(Required.)

11. Write brief notes on five of the following topics: Pyramids, Greek historians, Council of the Areopagus, Roman slaves, Roman frontier defenses, a Roman house, Corinthian order of architecture.
What books, or selections from books, have you read in addition to your textbook on any of these topics, or on any other subjects connected with the course?

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

PART V

(Answer two parts only of question 12.)

12. (a) Mark on map 130b the name and location of five of the following:
- Chief Corinthian colony
 - Capital of Lydia
 - Defeat of Persians by Pausanias
 - Defeat of the Athenian fleet in 405 B.C.
 - First victory of Alexander in Asia Minor
 - Site of the Olympic Games
 - Site of the Trojan War
- (b) Mark on map 132b the name and location of five of the following:
- Last battle of the Punic Wars
 - First Roman naval victory against the Carthaginians
 - Chief city of the Etruscans
 - Seaport of Rome
 - River separating Cisalpine Gaul from ancient Italy
 - Most important Greek city in Sicily
 - Volcano in the Italian peninsula
- (c) Mark on map 132b the route of the principal Roman roads, and the location of five of the following: Aquileia, Ariminum, Beneventum, Brundisium, Mediolanum, Placentia, Rhegium, Tarentum.

HISTORY A—ANCIENT HISTORY

Thursday

9 a.m. Two hours

In each answer give dates.

PART I

(Required.)

1. Sketch the lives of any two of the following persons, selecting one from group (a) and one from group (b), and show, where possible, in what ways their lives affected their own and later times: (a) Alcibiades, Clisthenes, Cyrus the Great, Socrates; (b) Charlemagne, Constantine, Pyrrhus, St. Paul.

PART II

(Answer one question.)

2. Sketch the history of the Hebrew people from the time they settled in Canaan until their land became part of the Persian Empire.
3. What is the importance of the Phoenicians in history? Of what empires, up to 323 B.C., was Phoenicia successively a part?

PART III

(Answer one question.)

4. Describe the part taken by the Greek fleet in the struggle between Greece and Persia between 500 and 450 B.C. To what extent do you think it is true that "the struggle was one of the most momentous in all history"?
5. Tell what you can of the Achaean League. In what ways was it like, and in what unlike, our own union of states?
6. Describe the government of Athens, not including the government of the Athenian Empire, in the time of Pericles. What were its strong points and its weak points?

PART IV

(Answer one question.)

7. Tell the story of the political struggle which took place during the thirteen years after the death of Caesar.
8. Name the Roman provinces at the end of the Republic. What were the evils in the social and political life of Rome at this time which were the result of her conquests outside of Italy?
9. Give an account of the Visigothic invasion of the Roman Empire. At what earlier times had the Roman world been threatened by Germanic invasions? Why did the Romans fail to check the Visigothic invasions?

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

PART V

(Answer one question.)

10. Describe carefully the Athenian Acropolis at the time of the Peloponnesian War.
11. Describe the general character of the works of two of the following authors: Cicero, Tacitus, and Virgil. With what Greek author may each of the two names you have chosen be most fitly compared?

PART VI

(Required.)

12. Write brief notes on five of the following terms, showing that you have a definite knowledge of their origin and meaning: Academy, bishop of Rome, divination, Epicurean, Forum, martyr, Nicene Creed, vandalism.

PART VII

(Required.)

13. (a) Mark on map 115*b* the name and location of five of the following places:
Site of the Great Pyramids,
Home of Odysseus,
Place of the death of Leonidas,
Chief city of the Phoenicians,
An important Greek city in Italy,
Birthplace of Jesus,
Route of Xerxes' fleet.
- (b) Mark on map 111*b* the name and location of five of the following places:
Home of the Samnites,
First naval battle in the Punic Wars,
Site of Varus' defeat in 9 A.D.,
Chief Greek city in Sicily,
A province in Europe added to the Roman Empire by Trajan,
Meeting-place of the Church Council in 325 A.D.,
A battle where Attila was defeated.

HISTORY A—ANCIENT HISTORY

Thursday, June 20

9 a.m. Two hours

In each answer give dates.

PART I

(Required.)

1. Sketch the lives of any two of the following persons, selecting one from group (a) and one from group (b), and show, where possible, in what ways their lives affected their own and later times: (a) Aristides, Aristotle, Philip II, Aristophanes; (b) Scipio Aemilianus, Augustus, Justinian, Alaric.

PART II

(Answer one question.)

2. Sketch the rise of the Persian Empire under Cyrus the Great. What contributions have the Persians made to civilization?
3. How do you account for the defeat of the Persian armies by the Greeks in the fourth century B.C.? Illustrate by specific instances of defeats. What effects had these victories on the extension of Greek civilization?
4. Explain how modern scholars learned how to read and understand the ancient writings of Babylonia and of Egypt.

PART III

(Answer one question.)

5. Give a connected account of the part taken by Cimon in the development of the Athenian Empire.
6. What effects had the devotion of the Spartans to military pursuits on their life and character?
7. What policy in regard to admission to citizenship was adopted (a) by Clis-thenes, and (b) by Pericles? Compare the policy of each of these men with the general policy of Rome in this matter.

PART IV

(Answer one question.)

8. Rome's struggle with Hannibal has been called "the greatest contest in her career." Tell the story of this struggle. What qualities of character did the Romans display in it?
9. Give some definite illustrations to show improvement in the economic and social life of Rome during the first two centuries of the Empire.
10. What part did the Church play in the preservation of Roman civilization during the Germanic invasions?

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

PART V

(Required.)

11. Select any two of the following topics and discuss each with some degree of fullness: (a) Greek and Roman Epic Poetry; (b) The Roman Forum; (c) Greek Theaters; (d) Position of Women among the Greeks; (e) Rome and Britain.

PART VI

(Required.)

12. Write brief notes on four of the following terms, showing that you have definite knowledge of their origin; mausoleum, democracy, Stoic, censor, episcopal, symposium, omen.

PART VII

(Required.)

13. On map 134*b*:

- a) Shade the land acquired by Rome as a direct result of the First Punic War.
- b) Bound the Roman Empire at its greatest extent and name five frontier provinces.
- c) Locate and name seven of the following places:
 - the capital of Nebuchadnezzar's kingdom,
 - the most important Phoenician colony,
 - the capital city of Lydia,
 - a city besieged and captured by Titus,
 - site of the most famous oracle of Greece,
 - place of the death of Epaminondas,
 - place of Valens' defeat by the Goths,
 - site of the last battle fought by Pyrrhus in Italy,
 - a Carthaginian city in Spain,
 - an important Greek colony in Gaul.

HISTORY A—ANCIENT HISTORY**Thursday, June 19****9 a.m. Two hours****GROUP I***(Required.)*

1. Sketch the lives of any two of the following persons, selecting one from group (a) and one from group (b): (a) Themistocles, Demosthenes the Orator, Socrates; (b) Crassus, Cato the Elder, Marcus Aurelius.

GROUP II*(Answer one question.)*

2. Give an account of the history of ancient Egypt to its conquest by Assyria.
3. What contributions to the architecture and science of later times were made (a) by the Babylonians, and (b) by the Egyptians?
4. How did the Greek religion differ from the Persian religion?

GROUP III*(Answer one question.)*

5. What led to Greek colonization in the eighth and seventh centuries before Christ? What was the relation of the Greek parent city to its colonies?
6. Give an account of the relations between the Greeks and the Persians from the end of the Peloponnesian War to the Peace of Antalcidas.
7. Show clearly why the subject allies objected to the political supremacy of Athens.

GROUP IV*(Answer one question.)*

8. Give an account of the First Mithradatic War and show its relation to events in Italy.
9. Describe the changes in government brought about by Augustus.
10. Give an account of the barbarian invasions of the Roman Empire since the beginning of the Christian Era.

GROUP V*(Required.)*

11. Select one of the following topics and discuss it with some degree of fulness: (a) What was the origin of the Homeric poems? Describe one scene in the life of the Greeks as presented in these poems. (b) Explain how Greek drama originated. Name three of the greatest Greek dramatists and give one work of each. (c) Roman roads. Include in your answer at least some account of their construction and importance, and the names of three important roads.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

GROUP VI

(Required.)

12. Write brief notes on *five* of the following topics: Code of Hammurabi, dicasts, Greek dress, *coloni*, Parthenon, *municipium*, Pompeii, *Corpus Juris Civilis*.

GROUP VII

(Answer two parts only of question 13.)

13. On map 134*b*:

- a*) Trace the route of Alexander the Great to the end of 330 B.C., indicating by name the principal cities, battlefields, and the more important rivers crossed.
- b*) Locate and name five of the following rivers and mountains: Taurus, Po, Trebia, Ebro, Danube, Volturnus, Aetna.
- c*) Locate and name five of the following places:
 - the capital of the Assyrian Empire,
 - Athenian silver mines,
 - site of the last battle in the Peloponnesian War,
 - site of the death of Hasdrubal,
 - a region conquered and colonized by Romans in the time of Trajan,
 - site of a victory of Marius over the Germans,
 - site of the defeat of the Huns in 451 A.D.

HISTORY A—ANCIENT HISTORY

Thursday, June 24

9 a.m. Two hours

In answering all questions except the map questions, give some dates, or indicate the time relation.

GROUP I

(Required.)

1. Give the important facts in the lives of two of the following persons, selecting one from group (a) and one from group (b) and particularly show the life of each affected his times: (a) Peisistratus, Agesilaus, Philip II, (b) Marius, Cicero, Trajan.

GROUP II

(Answer one question.)

2. Discuss the importance of the railroad from Constantinople to Bagdad in the light of ancient history.
3. Describe carefully the organization and administration of the Persian Empire. Cite some similar organization from later history, indicating similarities or differences.
4. Discuss the belief in regard to monotheism among the Egyptians, Hebrews, and the Persians.

GROUP III

(Answer one question.)

5. Account for the development of Greek sculpture. Name one famous Greek sculptor, tell the period in which he lived, and describe the characteristics of his works.
6. In what ways was the political and commercial development of Greece influenced by the geography and climate of the country?
7. Indicate the extent of Alexander the Great's Empire at his death. Tell the story of the break-up of his empire, explaining why it broke up so rapidly.

GROUP IV

(Answer one question.)

8. When and why was the office of Tribune created at Rome? What were the powers of the Tribune at the period when they were most extensive? What part did the office of Tribune play in the Augustan government?
9. What were the evils which Gaius Gracchus tried to correct? By what measures did he try to remedy the situation?
10. Describe the relations between the Christian Church and the Roman Empire to the death of Constantine.

THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

GROUP V

(Required.)

11. Select one of the following topics and discuss it with some degree of fulness: (a) Athenian Oratory; (b) the Roman Army; or (c) the Influence of the Germans upon the Decline of the Roman Empire Prior to the Death of Alaric.

GROUP VI

(Required.)

12. Write brief notes identifying *five* of the following topics: Cannae, Cnossus, helots, hieroglyphics, ostracism, Pylos, Horace.

GROUP VII

(Answer two parts.)

13. On map 134a:

- a) Locate and name *five* places which were important in connection with the First Punic War.
- b) Locate and name *five* of the following places: Olympus, Melos, Chersonesus, Corcyra, Tyre, Rubicon, Elbe, Adrianople.
- c) Locate and name the site of *five* of the following places:
 - The Great Pyramid,
 - First encounter of the Greeks with the fleet of Xerxes,
 - A city destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius,
 - Alexander's first battle with the forces of Persia,
 - Site of the Isthmian Games,
 - Residence of the Exarch,
 - An Italian city which joined Hannibal.

**MEDIEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN
HISTORY — HISTORY B**

HISTORY B—MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

Friday

2:00 p.m. Two hours

In each answer give dates.

PART I

(Answer one question only.)

1. What were the essential elements of the feudal system? What were the obligations of the feudal vassal to his overlord?
2. Who were the leaders of First and Third Crusades? What was the result of the First Crusade? What were the general effects of the crusades on Europe?
3. What was the Renaissance? Give the names of several men prominent in the Renaissance and state for what each was famous.

PART II

(Answer one question only.)

4. What was the origin of the city of Venice, and what were the causes of its long-continued prosperity, and the reasons for its decline? When did the city lose its independence?
5. Give an account of the career of two of the following: Gustavus Adolphus, William the Silent, Peter the Great, Mazarin.
6. If a person had traveled about Europe between the years 1700 and 1715, what famous men, events, and buildings might he have seen?

PART III

(Answer two questions only.)

7. What important political events took place in France during the first two years of the French Revolution?
8. Describe the effects of the Franco-Prussian War upon the governments of France and Germany, and upon Italy.
9. What have been the successive European powers which since 1500 have controlled the territory known as Belgium? State briefly the causes of the change of control in each case.
10. Discuss the importance of sea-power in the Mediterranean, and give two or more cases to illustrate your answer.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

PART IV

(Required.)

11. Write brief notes on six of the following: Great Schism, Salic Law, Edict of Nantes, the Continental System, Institutes of the Christian Religion, Rossbach, Rousseau, Young Turks.

What books, or selections from books, have you read in addition to your textbook on any of these topics, or on any other subjects connected with the course?

PART V

(Answer two parts only of question 12.)

12. (a) Mark on map 132b the name and location of five of the following towns: Florence, Genoa, Pisa, Pavia, Trieste, Turin.
- (b) Mark on map 111b the name and location of five of the following: Avignon, Brittany, Moselle, Navarre, Normandy, Orleans.
- (c) Mark on map 111b the name and location of five of the following: Alsace, Antwerp, Carpathians, Dunkirk, Belgrade, Silesia.

HISTORY B—MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

Thursday

9 a. m. Two hours

In each answer give dates.

PART I

(Answer one question.)

1. Give an account of the Huns in the fourth and fifth centuries—their characteristics, migrations, and influence.
2. Describe (a) Charlemagne's personal character, (b) his relations with the Papacy, and (c) his system of government.

PART II

(Answer one question.)

3. What were the ideals and services of the Franciscans? Compare with these the ideals and services of the Dominicans.
4. Explain fully in what respects the sixteenth century was an era of revolution.

PART III

(Answer one question.)

5. What were the aims and the achievements of two of the following Popes: Gregory I, Gregory VII, Boniface VIII, Julius II, Leo XIII?
6. Write fully on one of the following men: Dante, Calvin, Cavour.
7. What are the characteristics of mediaeval Gothic architecture? Name at least one mediaeval example of Gothic architecture.

PART IV

(Answer one question.)

8. Explain fully what is meant by "spirit of nationality." Give at least two examples to illustrate how this spirit of nationality has been a factor in historical changes during the last hundred years.
9. What of permanent importance did Napoleon I accomplish for France?

PART V

(Required.)

10. Write brief notes on five of the following topics: Dreyfus, Galileo, Giotto, Parlement of Paris, Reichstag, Robespierre, Trafalgar, "Open Door" policy, Ulrich von Hutten.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

PART VI

(Answer two parts only of question 11.)

11. (a) Mark on map 111*b* the chief trade routes of Europe in the fifteenth century and the name and location of the six cities which were most important as trade centers.
- (b) Mark on map 111*b* five of the following places: Adrianople, Belgrade, Bucharest, Montenegro, Salonika, Sofia, Transylvania.
- (c) Mark on map 111*b* ten of the following places: East Prussia, Normandy, Bohemia, Tuscany, Corsica, Aragon, Creçy, Poitiers, Valmy, Corunna, Trafalgar, Solferino, Heligoland.

HISTORY B—MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

Thursday, June 20

9 a.m. Two hours

In each answer give dates.

PART I

(Answer one question.)

1. Compare the empires of Charles the Great and Otto the Great with respect to extent, unity, methods of government, and relations to Rome.
2. Define the term "regular clergy." For what are Benedict, Dominic, and Loyola each noted?
3. In what ways did a mediaeval manor differ from a modern farm and a mediaeval town from a modern small city?

PART II

(Answer one question.)

4. Trace the growth of France under Philip Augustus, St. Louis, and Philip IV. What new institution was introduced by Philip IV and what was his purpose?
5. Who was the founder of the Hapsburg house? Which Hapsburg ruler had the most extensive possessions? Name the most important of these possessions and tell how they came into his power.

PART III

(Answer one question.)

6. What is the importance of Florence in the history of the Renaissance?
7. What is the date and the historical importance of five of the following events in the religious wars: Battle of Kappel, Peace of Augsburg, Edict of Nantes, Union of Utrecht, Battle of Lützen, Peace of Westphalia?
8. Write an account of the reign of Louis XIV, describing the work of three of his most important ministers and the conduct of his last war.

PART IV

(Answer one question.)

9. On what occasions has England used her sea-power to prevent a rival nation from securing the domination of Europe? Narrate in detail the conflict on one of these occasions.
10. Why were France and Prussia at war in 1757, in 1792, and in 1870? Does the war between France and Germany which began in 1914 concern any question that appeared in these earlier wars? If so, what?
11. What did the term Kingdom of the Netherlands mean in the period 1815-1830? What has it meant since 1830? Distinguish between the United Netherlands and the Spanish Netherlands in the year 1600. Who is the great hero in the history of the Netherlands and why is he a hero?

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

PART V

(Required.)

12. Write brief notes on five of the following topics: Trent, Sedan, Prince Eugene, Danton, Cavour, Algeciras, Verdun, Karl Marx.

PART VI

(Required.)

13. Mark on map 112*b*:

- a) The Elbe, Loire, Po, Meuse, Garonne, Weser, and Scheldt.
- b) The names and boundaries of the lands gained by France after the Italian War of 1859, and the lands lost by France after the Franco-Prussian War.
- c) The name and location of five of the following places:
the last great feudal territory that came to the French crown,
a free city of the present German Empire,
birthplace of Napoleon I,
capital of Piedmont,
the meeting-place of the great European Congress of 1815,
university in which Luther taught,
capital of Bohemia.

HISTORY B—MEDIEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

Thursday, June 19

9 a.m. Two hours

GROUP I

(Required.)

1. Write a biography of two of the following persons, selecting one from group (a) and one from group (b): (a) Mohammed, Frederick Barbarossa; (b) Voltaire, Cavour.

GROUP II

(Answer one question.)

2. Give an account of the development of the towns (communes) in the Middle Ages and show their effect on the political and social life of the time. Name two early communes in France and two in Italy.
3. What is meant by the "revival of learning"? Name two scholars prominent in it. When did each live and what did each do?
4. Give an account of the struggle between Charles V and Francis I. How did this struggle influence the course of the German Reformation?

GROUP III

(Answer one question.)

5. Sketch the rise of Prussia as a European power to 1815.
6. Compare the political conditions in Italy in 1815 with the conditions in 1870.

GROUP IV

(Answer one question.)

7. The thirteenth century has been called in a recent historical work "the greatest of centuries." What were some of the things which made it great?
8. Illustrate the differences between medieval and modern practices by describing *either*
 - a) a medieval and a modern battle, *or*
 - b) a medieval and a modern trial, *or*
 - c) a medieval and a modern education.

GROUP V

(Required.)

9. Explain five of the following terms, arranging them in chronological order and giving approximate dates: Prisoner of the Vatican, Strasbourg Oaths, Massacre of St. Bartholomew, Council of Constance, Guelfs, Civil Constitution of the Clergy, Czecho-Slovaks.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

GROUP VI

(Required.)

10. Mark on map 112b:

- a) The names and boundaries of Brandenburg, Bohemia, and Bavaria in 1648.
- b) The names and boundaries of the lands ruled over by Henry II of England either as sovereign or as vassal.
- c) The name and location of two important battlefields in each of the following wars: the Hundred Years' War, the War of the Spanish Succession, the Great War of 1914.

HISTORY B—MEDIEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

Thursday, June 24

9 a.m. Two hours

In answering all questions except the map questions, give some dates, or indicate time relation.

GROUP I

(Required.)

1. Give the important facts in the life of one of the following persons and particularly show how his life affected his times: Charlemagne, Louis IX of France, St. Francis of Assisi, Martin Luther, Louis XVI.

GROUP II

(Answer one question.)

2. Discuss three ways in which the Roman Empire contributed to the civilization of the Middle Ages.
3. How were (a) commerce, (b) the feudal system, and (c) the government and political position of the towns affected by the Crusades?

GROUP III

(Answer one question.)

4. What principles and interests were at stake in the Investiture Struggle? What were the leading events in the struggle and what were its consequences for the Emperor and for the Church?
5. Give an account of the acts or ideas of three of the following Popes, and explain how their ideas or acts affected the development of papal power: Gregory VII, Innocent III, Boniface VIII, Alexander VI, Pius IX, Leo XIII.

GROUP IV

(Answer one question.)

6. Discuss the importance of the work of three of the principal explorers or discoverers between 1250 and 1500.
7. Name the principal towns, countries, and bodies of water through which spices would probably pass to reach (a) Hamburg in the fifteenth century, and (b) London in the sixteenth century.
8. Give an account of the causes, progress, and results of the Dutch struggle for independence. What commercial position did Holland attain in the seventeenth century, and how was her wealth acquired?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

GROUP V

(Answer one question.)

9. What were the permanent results of the French Revolution? Show, in your answer, how two other countries as well as France were affected by the French Revolution.
10. What is meant by the rise of nationalism? How was the nationalistic feeling promoted in Italy? By what steps was Italy unified in the nineteenth century?

GROUP VI

(Required.)

11. Write brief notes identifying *five* of the following topics: Compurgation, Lombard League, Craft Guilds, Leonardo da Vinci, Partitions of Poland, Communist Manifesto, Austria's ultimatum to Serbia.

GROUP VII

(Answer two parts.)

12. On map 134a:
 - a) Mark the divisions into which the Holy Roman Empire was divided by the Treaty of Verdun.
 - b) Draw, so far as the map permits, by a solid line the boundaries of the Ottoman Empire at its greatest extent, and by a dotted line the boundaries of 1914. Indicate by name the countries in Europe which had secured their independence of the Ottoman Empire by 1914.
 - c) Locate by number the places chiefly associated with five of the following persons: (i) Savonarola, (ii) Huss, (iii) Saladin, (iv) Henry of Navarre, (v) Robespierre, (vi) D'Annunzio, (vii) Prince Eugene of Savoy, (viii) Lord Nelson. (At the edge of the map write the name of the place with corresponding number and person.)

MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

1918, 1919: HISTORY *E*

1920: HISTORY *C*

HISTORY E—MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

Thursday, June 20

9 a.m. Two hours

In each answer give dates.

PART I

(Answer one question.)

1. What was Louis XIV's idea of a monarch? What means did he use in his attempts to realize his idea?
2. What contributions to the growth of a revolutionary spirit in France before 1789 were made respectively by Voltaire, Rousseau, and Turgot?
3. What part did the following men play in the rise of Prussia: The Great Elector, Frederick the Great, and Stein?

PART II

(Answer two questions.)

4. Describe briefly the form of government in France in 1810, in 1840, in 1865, and in 1900.
5. Give an account of the Unification of Italy. What are the present relations between the Papacy and the Kingdom of Italy?
6. What were the causes of friction or war (a) between England and France in 1793; (b) between England and Germany in 1914; and (c) between England and Russia in 1854 and in 1907?
7. On what occasions has England used her sea-power to prevent a rival nation from securing the domination of Europe? Narrate in detail the conflict on one of these occasions.
8. How did the English gain a footing in South Africa? Sketch the history of South Africa since 1815 and explain the present form of government of South Africa.

PART III

(Answer one question.)

9. What is meant by the Industrial Revolution? What political and social consequences did it have in Europe in the nineteenth century?
10. What contributions to civilization have been made by five of the following men: Charles Darwin, Louis Pasteur, Richard Wagner, Guglielmo Marconi, Henry M. Stanley, Hugo Grotius?

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

PART IV

(Required.)

11. Write brief notes on five of the following: Port Arthur, Nihilist, German Chancellor, Agadir, Ems, Young Turks, First Hague Conference.

PART V

(Answer one question.)

12. On map 101*b*:

- (a) Locate and name five of the following places: Rumania, Antwerp, Verdun, Trieste, Warsaw, Schleswig, Morocco, Crimea.
- (b) Bound Napoleon's empire (not including the dependent states) at its greatest extent.

13. On map 103*b*:

- (a) Shade and name the regions under French, and under German, control in 1914 before the war.
- (b) Mark the name and location of five of the following places:
 - the legislative capital of South Africa,
 - the principal gold-mining center,
 - the principal diamond-mining center,
 - a free negro republic,
 - site of General Gordon's death,
 - place where Marchand was checked by Kitchener.

HISTORY E—MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY**Thursday, June 19****9 a.m. Two hours****GROUP I***(Answer one question.)*

1. Sketch the rise of Prussia to 1815.
2. Why was Great Britain willing to receive William III as king, and why did he consent to become king? How did the English Revolution of 1688 affect the fortunes of Louis XIV of France?

GROUP II*(Answer one question.)*

3. How was it possible for Napoleon to become a despotic ruler by 1804? After his final defeat in 1815 was there ever a revival of his popularity? Give definite facts to illustrate your answer.
4. When, by whom, and in what manner were the Russian serfs emancipated? Write briefly on the Russian Revolution of 1905.
5. Explain why Italy joined in an alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1882, and why she abandoned that alliance after 1914.

GROUP III*(Answer one question.)*

6. Contrast the British and the German colonial empires at the outbreak of war in 1914 and name the chief colonies of each.
7. Sketch the work of three of the following men, showing how each contributed to the socialist movement: Robert Owen, Karl Marx, Ferdinand Lassalle, Lenin.
8. What series of events led up to the Congress of Berlin in 1878? Point out wherein the decisions of the Congress have, or have not, aided the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

GROUP IV*(Answer one question.)*

9. What is meant by the "balance of power?" What part did it play in European history in the eighteenth century? State the main features of the plan which has been proposed recently to supersede the idea of the balance of power.
10. Show by specific examples how the Congress of Vienna handed peoples over to the rule of foreigners without their consent. Why is such conduct more open to criticism at the time of the Congress of Vienna than at the time of the Treaty of Utrecht a century before?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

GROUP V

(Required.)

11. Indicate the approximate date and explain the historical meaning of two of the following quotations:

"I sought to act the part of an honest broker."

"There are no more Pyrenees."

"Would you go to war for a mere scrap of paper?"

"After us, the deluge."

"The wrong done to Alsace-Lorraine must be righted."

"I called a new world into existence to redress the balance of the old."

GROUP VI

(Required.)

12. a) On map 112*b* locate and name five of the following battles: Fontenoy, Rossbach, Austerlitz, Sadowa, Sedan, the Marne.
- b) On map 112*b* mark the chief iron- and oil-producing areas of Europe, giving the names of some cities in these areas or of the national states in which these areas lie.
- c) On map 81*b* mark five of the following places: Kimberley, Kiao-chau, Plassey, Durazzo, Vladivostok, Gallipoli, Bagdad.

HISTORY C—MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

Thursday, June 24

9 a.m. Two hours

In answering all questions except the map questions, give some dates, or indicate the time relation.

GROUP I*(Required.)*

1. What contributions to liberty were made by two of the following men: John Milton, George Fox, Rousseau, Lafayette, Garibaldi?

GROUP II*(Answer two questions.)*

2. What were the features of the reign of Louis XIV which led men to call him the "Grand Monarch"? Name four of the leading persons of his reign.
3. What were the problems to be solved in establishing Russia as a European power? What did Peter the Great, Catherine II, and Nicholas II contribute to the solution of these problems?
4. Give an account of the character and abilities of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. What were the reasons for the execution of Louis XVI? What are the points of similarity and difference between him and Nicholas II of Russia?
5. Why was England so persistent an enemy of Napoleon? What part did England play in the Napoleonic Wars?

GROUP III*(Answer one question.)*

6. How was the Roman Catholic Church treated by the French Revolutionists, by Napoleon, and by the Third French Republic?
7. What were Bismarck's policies toward the church and toward the working classes? How far were these policies successful?
8. Give an account of the career of Napoleon III, discussing his political principles, foreign policies, and the results of his military enterprises.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

GROUP IV

(Answer one question.)

9. Sketch the rise of Japan as a world-power. What have been the effects of the World War upon Japan's position?
10. In what regions and in what ways were British commercial and imperial interests menaced by Germany after 1898? What steps did England take to lessen the menace and to strengthen her position?
11. Explain the conflict of interests between Russia and Austria in the Balkans from 1878 to 1914.

GROUP V

(Required.)

12. Write brief notes identifying five of the following topics: The Encyclopaedists, Darwinism, Saar Valley, Principle of "Self-determination," Italia Irredenta, Economic boycott, Communist Manifesto.

GROUP VI

(Answer two parts.)

13. On map 134a:
 - a) Draw by a solid line, so far as the map permits, the boundaries of the Ottoman Empire at its greatest extent, and by a dotted line the boundaries of 1914. Indicate by name what countries in Europe had secured their independence of the Ottoman Empire by 1914.
 - b) Locate and name *five* of the following places: Prague, Silesia, Heligoland, Baku, Potsdam, Kiel Canal, Waterloo.
 - c) Mark the Western Front after the First Battle of the Marne, marking the names of four places near this Front which were important in the World War.

ENGLISH HISTORY

1916-1919: HISTORY *C*

1920: HISTORY *D*

HISTORY C—ENGLISH HISTORY

Friday

2:00 p.m. Two hours

In each answer give dates.

PART I

(Answer one question only.)

1. Describe the development of Parliament, both as to composition and powers, until the reign of Richard II.
2. On what occasions between 1066 and 1453 did a foreign army contend on English soil, and an English army on foreign soil?

PART II

(Answer two questions only.)

3. Write on two of the following persons: John Wycliffe, Thomas Wentworth, John Milton, John Wesley, Robert Clive, Florence Nightingale.
4. Describe the agricultural organization of a mediaeval English manor.
5. What motives led Englishmen into the great colonization movement of the seventeenth century? What contributed to the success of this movement?
6. Describe the conflicts with the Papacy which took place in England before the time of Henry VIII.

PART III

(Answer one question only.)

7. How did Henry VII strengthen the royal power? Explain, by giving definite examples, how far his work was undone later.
8. What was the religious settlement which Elizabeth established? Name and distinguish carefully the religious groups within a century after her accession who were dissatisfied with this settlement.
9. What of permanent value did Oliver Cromwell accomplish for England both in foreign and domestic affairs?

PART IV

(Answer one question only.)

10. Describe the development of the British attitude toward colonies during the last hundred years. Give examples to illustrate your answer.
11. Discuss England's policy toward Turkey since the Crimean War.
12. What did Gladstone accomplish in his various ministries?

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

PART V

(Required.)

13. Write brief notes on five of the following: Norman architecture, Common Law and Canon Law, The Instrument of Government, Craft Guilds, The Peace of Utrecht, Transvaal.

What books, or selections from books, have you read in addition to the text-book on any of these topics, or on any other subjects connected with the course?

PART VI

(Answer two parts only of question 14.)

14. (a) Mark on map 121b the name and boundary of five of the following counties: Cornwall, Devon, Kent, Middlesex, Oxford, Norfolk, Lancashire, York.
- (b) Mark on map 123b the name and location of five of the following: Bantry Bay, Boyne, Drogheda, Dublin, the English Pale, Londonderry, Ulster.
- (c) Mark the name and boundary of all the lands on map 113b which belonged to, or were controlled by, England just before the war of 1914. State briefly on the back of the map how England came into possession or control of each of these lands.

HISTORY C—ENGLISH HISTORY

Thursday

9 a.m. Two hours

In each answer give dates.

PART I

(Required.)

1. Write on two of the following men: Geoffrey Chaucer, Walter Raleigh, Christopher Wren, Horatio Nelson, Cecil Rhodes.

PART II

(Answer one question.)

2. What remains or influences were left in England as a result of the Roman occupation?
3. Write on the character and work of one monarch and of one churchman of the Anglo-Saxon period.
4. Describe the forms of trial which were used in England before the reign of Henry II. What new form of trial was introduced in his reign? Why is this form of trial now considered so important?

PART III

(Answer one question.)

5. Explain the terms of the union of England and Scotland, and of England and Ireland.
6. Under what two sovereigns did the English Parliament make its greatest gains in power? Explain what the gains were in each case.
7. What reforms were made in England in the nineteenth century in the interests of the laboring classes?

PART IV

(Answer one question.)

8. What part did the elder Pitt play in the development of the British Empire?
9. What different types of colonies has England at the present day? Explain how each type is governed, and mention an example of each.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

PART V

(Required.)

10. Write brief notes upon five of the following topics: Act of Supremacy, Asquith, Boers, Coffee-houses, Corn Laws, Methodists, Statute of Labourers, Triple Entente.

PART VI

(Answer one part only of question 11.)

11. (a) Mark on map 111*b* (a) the names and boundaries of the continental lands in English hands in 1360 A.D., and (b) five of the following places: Creçy, Poitiers, Blenheim, La Hogue, Trafalgar, Heligoland, Mons.
- (b) Mark on map 120*b* the name and location of eight of the following places:
- England's oldest university,
 - William the Conqueror's first battle in England,
 - A victory of the Scots over the English in the reign of Edward II,
 - William III's victory over James II and the Irish,
 - Church Council in 664 A.D.,
 - An important naval base on the south coast of England,
 - An important road in Roman Britain,
 - An important cathedral town in England,
 - An important cotton manufacturing town in England,
 - A county famous for its tin mines.

HISTORY C—ENGLISH HISTORY

Thursday, June 20

9 a.m. Two hours

In each answer give dates.

PART I

(Required.)

1. Write fully on two of the following men: Benjamin Disraeli, Charles Stewart Parnell, Herbert Kitchener, John Bunyan, Thomas Becket.

PART II

(Answer one question.)

2. Describe the Norman Conquest of England and show how it brought England into closer touch with the continent of Europe.
3. Sketch briefly the struggle which led to the signing of Magna Carta. State some of its provisions which have most affected the life of English-speaking peoples.
4. Describe the expansion of English commercial and intellectual life under Elizabeth.

PART III

(Answer two questions.)

5. Give an account of the reign of James II.
6. What was accomplished by the English navy in the European wars from 1789 to 1815?
7. Sketch the relations of England and Russia since 1815.
8. What changes since 1900 have made Parliament a more democratic body?

PART IV

(Answer one question.)

9. Give an account of the growth of British power in South Africa. What part is South Africa playing in contemporary British history?
10. What important changes in the industrial life of England took place in the latter half of the eighteenth century.

PART V

(Required.)

11. Write brief notes on five of the following topics: Model Parliament, Jacobite, pocket borough, Liberal Unionist, Canterbury Tales, Danelaw, Ulster, "king's friends."

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

PART VI

(*Required.*)

12. (a) On map 100*b*: name and shade the self-governing colonies of the British Empire.
- (b) On map 100*b*: mark the name and location of the following places:
Hong Kong, Capetown, Halifax, and Cairo.
- (c) On map 120*b*: mark the name and location of four of the following places:
an industrial center in Ireland,
center of shipbuilding activity in Scotland,
chief seaport on west coast of England,
final battle in the Wars of the Roses,
birthplace of Shakespeare,
place of Becket's murder.

HISTORY C—ENGLISH HISTORY

Thursday, June 19

9 a.m. Two hours

GROUP I

(Required.)

1. Write fully on two of the following persons: John Wyclif; Mary, Queen of Scots; Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford; John Bright; David Lloyd George.

GROUP II

(Answer one question.)

2. "No free man shall be taken, or imprisoned, or dispossessed, or outlawed, or banished, or in any way destroyed, nor will we go upon him, nor send upon him, except by the legal judgment of his peers or by the law of the land." From what document is this a quotation? What is the significance of this quotation in English history?
3. In what respects was the "Tudor despotism" despotic? Why did the people of England accept this despotism? When did it come to an end?

GROUP III

(Answer one question.)

4. When and why did England adopt the policy of free trade?
5. Why is the government of England sometimes said to be more democratic than that of the United States?
6. What interests did England have in the Crimean War? What part did England play in the war? What were the terms of peace?

GROUP IV

(Answer one question.)

7. Give an account of the rise and growth of the British Empire as suggested by six of the following headings: Robert Clive, Botany Bay, Lucknow, Paul Kruger, Lord Cromer, Jan Smuts, protectorate, imperial federation.
8. Trace the relations between the defeat of the Spanish Armada and the growth of England as a maritime and colonial power.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

GROUP V

(Answer one question.)

9. Explain the importance to Great Britain of five of the following places: Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, Persian Gulf, Dardanelles, Hong Kong, Singapore.
10. State the arguments (a) in favor of, and (b) against, home rule in Ireland.

GROUP VI

(Required.)

11. On map 121*b* locate and name:
 - a) The Roman Walls in Britain, the Danelaw, the Fens.
 - b) Three of the following battles: Marston Moor, Naseby, Newbury, Worcester.
 - c) Four of the following English counties: Kent, Sussex, Middlesex, Devon, York.

HISTORY D—ENGLISH HISTORY

Thursday, June 24

9 a.m. Two hours

In answering all questions except the map questions, give dates, or indicate time relation.

GROUP I

(Answer one question.)

1. In what ways did the following rulers seek to increase the royal revenues: William the Conqueror, Henry VII, Charles I?
2. What changes in the religious life of England were brought about by Wycliffe, by Archbishop Laud, and by John Wesley?

GROUP II

(Answer one question.)

3. For what reasons does Alfred deserve the title "the Great"?
4. What were the rights and duties of the lord, the free man, and the serf on the medieval manor? How did the Black Death affect the condition of the serfs?
5. Sketch the rise, influence, and dissolution of the monasteries in England.

GROUP III

(Answer one question.)

6. Outline the history of the English East India Company, indicating its origin, its relations to the government of England, and its influence upon the growth of the British Empire.
7. Sketch the growth of British power in the Mediterranean.
8. Sketch the development of British power in South Africa. How is South Africa governed at present?

GROUP IV

(Answer one question.)

9. Explain fully why the movement which led to the dethronement of James II was called "The Glorious Revolution." What checks were placed upon royal authority as a result of that revolution?
10. In what ways did George III attempt to control British domestic and imperial affairs? By whom and by what means was his policy checked? How was the movement for liberalism in England affected by the French Revolution?

GROUP V

(Answer one question.)

11. Why is the government of England sometimes said to be more democratic than that of the United States?
12. What was the condition of the industrial class in England during the first half of the nineteenth century? What were the causes of this situation? What measures were taken to change it during this period?

GROUP VI

(Required.)

13. Write brief notes identifying *five* of the following topics: Synod of Whitby, Benefit of Clergy, Instrument of Government, Utopia, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Electoral Reform Act of 1918, Witenagemot, George Eliot.

GROUP VII

(Answer two parts.)

14. *a)* On map 100*b* locate and name *five* British self-governing dominions.
- b)* On map 121*b* locate and name *five* of the following places: Lancashire, Westminster, the Clyde, the Mersey, the Firth of Forth, Manchester, Plymouth.
- c)* On map 121*b* locate by number *five* of the following places, not including London, which were important in connection with the following men: (i) Augustine, (ii) King Harold, (iii) Shakespeare, (iv) Robert Bruce, (v) Joseph Chamberlain, (vi) Thomas Cranmer, (vii) William III. (On the edge of the map write the name of the place with the corresponding number and person.)

AMERICAN HISTORY

1916-1919: HISTORY *D*—AMERICAN HISTORY AND CIVIL
GOVERNMENT

1920: HISTORY *G*—AMERICAN HISTORY AND CIVIL
GOVERNMENT

1920: HISTORY *E*—AMERICAN HISTORY (WITHOUT CIVIL
GOVERNMENT)

HISTORY D—AMERICAN HISTORY AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Friday

2:00 p.m. Two hours

In each answer give dates

PART I

(Answer two questions only.)

1. Describe the part played in the history of Virginia by two of her leaders before 1783.
2. Explain the hostility of Charles II to Massachusetts Bay colony which led to the loss of its charter in 1684.
3. Describe the commercial policy of England toward her colonies before 1760. What were the advantages and disadvantages of this policy?
4. Explain the slow growth of the Dutch colony, New Netherlands, and describe the effort made to increase the population.

PART II

(Answer two questions only.)

5. What was the part played in the financial history of the United States by Alexander Hamilton and Andrew Jackson?
6. What were the important results of the War of 1812? What measures passed by Congress at its close and shortly afterward indicate that the war "had awakened a national consciousness"?
7. In what elections was Henry Clay a candidate for the presidency? State the issues, the names of the rival candidates, and the results in each, explaining fully the reasons for his defeat in the last election in which he was a candidate.
8. Name six Secretaries of State, and tell under what President each served. Give an outline of the services of two of them as Secretaries.

PART III

(Answer one question only.)

9. What were the leading political issues in two presidential campaigns since 1864?
10. Explain the difference between making a treaty and resorting to arbitration. Give the provisions of two treaties and two arbitration settlements since the Civil War.
11. Give the provisions of two laws in the enactment of which John Sherman played an important part.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

PART IV

(Answer one question only.)

12. Discuss the influence of the decisions of John Marshall upon the development of the powers of the national government, giving definite cases to illustrate your points.
13. Mention at least two cases of political opposition to the Supreme Court of the United States, and explain fully the nature of the opposition in each case.
14. Discuss fully the powers of the President in foreign affairs. What is the part of the Senate in foreign affairs?

PART V

(Answer one part only of question 15.)

15. (a) Trace on map 195b the progress of Washington's army from the Battle of Brooklyn Heights to the beginning of the siege of New York in 1778. Indicate clearly the name and location of the principal battles and places connected with this progress.
- (b) Mark on map 176b as definitely as possible four of the following: Northwest Territory of 1787, boundaries of Kansas-Nebraska as set off by the Kansas-Nebraska Act, northern boundary of Florida after 1795, territory in dispute between the United States and Mexico in 1846, Mason and Dixon's line.

What books, or selections from books, have you read in addition to your textbook on any subject connected with the course?

HISTORY D—AMERICAN HISTORY AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Thursday

9 a.m. Two hours

In each answer give dates.

PART I

(Answer one question.)

1. Give an account of the settlement and history of Massachusetts Bay Colony to the middle of the seventeenth century.
2. Sketch the career of George Washington before the outbreak of the American Revolution.
3. Give the substance of two acts of the British Parliament in the decade before the American Revolution which contributed to cause the revolt of the colonies. How did the colonists show their resentment toward each of these acts?

PART II

(Answer one question.)

4. Sketch the public career of one of the following men, showing how his life has influenced the history of our country: John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, William H. Seward.
5. How was the foreign trade of the United States affected by conditions in Europe during Jefferson's administration? How did his administration attempt to protect this trade?
6. What were four important steps in the development of the slavery controversy from the end of the Mexican War to the outbreak of the Civil War? Explain the significance of each of the four.

PART III

(Answer two questions.)

7. Tell the story of the Gettysburg campaign. What was its significance?
8. What were the causes and results of the war between the United States and Spain?
9. Compare the character of the immigration into the United States during the decade 1850-1860 with that during the decade 1900-1910. What restrictions are placed upon immigration into the United States at the present time?
10. What policy in regard to the Western Hemisphere was outlined by Monroe in 1823? On what occasions since the Civil War has the United States applied this policy in its foreign relations?

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

PART IV

(Answer one question.)

11. By what provisions does the Constitution of the United States attempt to make the Senate "a more permanent, conservative, and dignified body" than the House of Representatives? How and when have the original provisions in regard to the senate been modified by amendment?
12. Could a president be elected by a minority of the total number of persons voting at a presidential election? Give your reasons.

PART V

(Required.)

13. Write brief notes on five of the following topics: Caucus, Cumberland Road, The Federalist, Mugwump, Pan-American Movement, Progressive Party, Rough Riders, Tippecanoe.

PART VI

(Answer two parts only of question 14.)

14. On map 175b:

- (a) Name and shade the slave states which did not secede from the Union at the time of the Civil War.
- (b) Indicate the routes traversed by De Soto, Coronado, and Lewis and Clark.
- (c) Name and locate four of the following places:
 - Place of Burgoyne's surrender,
 - Place of John Brown's raid on federal property,
 - First permanent English settlement in America,
 - First state west of the Mississippi admitted into the Union,
 - Western land claims ceded by Connecticut after the Revolution,
 - One state west of the Rocky Mountains which voted for Taft in 1908 but for Wilson in 1916.

HISTORY D—AMERICAN HISTORY AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Thursday, June 20

9 a.m. Two hours

In each answer give dates.

PART I

(Answer one question.)

1. Name the wars in the struggle for dominion in America between France and England. Tell briefly the story of the French and Indian War. What effects had this war on the relations between the British government and the British colonies in North America?
2. What were the chief characteristics of a proprietary colony? What colonies were proprietary at the outbreak of the American Revolution?
3. What defects in our national government between 1781 and 1789 led Washington to describe it as "a half-starved, limping government"?

PART II

(Answer one question.)

4. What events in our early history established friendly relations between the United States and France? Mention three occasions on which these friendly relations have been temporarily disturbed and describe one such incident.
5. What have been the chief periods of western migration in our history and what have been the chief incentives in each? In what different ways has the western emigrant been able to get land?
6. When, where, and as a result of what conditions did the present Republican party originate? With what candidate and what platform did it make its first national campaign?

PART III

(Answer one question.)

7. Enumerate the territorial annexations made by the United States from the close of the Civil War to the present day. Under what circumstances was each of these annexations made?
8. Describe the presidential campaign of 1896. What new national issue appeared during the political campaign of 1900?
9. What attempts has Congress made to regulate "big business" during the past half-century?

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

PART IV

(Required.)

10. Sketch the public career of one of the following men, showing how his life has influenced the history of the United States: Benjamin Franklin, James G. Blaine, William Henry Harrison, Woodrow Wilson

PART V

(Answer one question.)

11. How can an alien become a citizen of the United States? Is everyone born outside the United States an alien? Is everyone born in the United States a citizen? What political offices in the United States, if any, are closed to the alien-born?
12. Why is a provision of the Constitution superior to a law of Congress. Show what control over Congressional legislation is possessed by (a) the President; (b) the Supreme Court.
13. What are the war powers of the President? How is war declared? How is a treaty of peace made?

PART VI

(Required.)

14. Write brief notes on five of the following topics: soldiers' insurance, "A.B.C." powers, spoils system, "open door," embargo, gag resolutions, Freedmen's Bureau, reciprocity.

PART VII

(Required.)

15. Mark on map 175b.
 - a) Mason and Dixon's line and the important boundary lines established in the years 1818, and 1819, writing the date on each.
 - b) The area in which slavery was prohibited by the Missouri Compromise.
 - c) The location and name of four of the following places:
 - the American post surrendered to the British by General Hull in 1812,
 - site of Cornwallis' surrender in 1781,
 - first permanent French settlement on the St. Lawrence,
 - place of Lee's surrender,
 - first Confederate state restored by Congress to full privileges in the Union,
 - a state formed out of another state.

HISTORY D—AMERICAN HISTORY AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Thursday, June 19

9 a.m. Two hours

GROUP I

(Required.)

1. Write fully on the public services of any one of the following men: U. S. Grant, John Marshall, Theodore Roosevelt.

GROUP II

(Answer one question.)

2. What policy did Edmund Andros attempt to carry out, and to what extent did he succeed?
3. Describe the attempt made to unite the colonies in 1754. Why did it fail?
4. Explain fully the effects of the development of cotton-growing upon the political history of the United States.

GROUP III

(Answer one question.)

5. Who were the candidates for the presidency in 1860? What party did each represent? Who won? What were the reasons for his victory?
6. Discuss the new problems which the American people were called upon to solve as a result of the Spanish-American War.
7. Mention three occasions on which difficulties have arisen between Great Britain and the United States and have been adjusted without war. Explain what each difficulty was and how it was adjusted.

GROUP IV

(Answer one question.)

8. How can a bill become a law without the President's signature? In what circumstances can the President prevent a bill from becoming a law without vetoing it?
9. By what authority and through what agency did the United States control interstate commerce before 1914?

GROUP V

(Required.)

10. Make a list, in logical order, of eight or ten titles for chapters showing the development of American history from the close of the Revolutionary War to the present time. Give dates covered by each chapter heading.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

GROUP VI

(Required.)

11. On map 175*b*:

- a) Shade any part of the present United States held in joint occupation with a foreign power in 1840.
- b) Shade and name the states whose electoral vote was in doubt in the election of 1876.
- c) Locate and name the site of *four* of the following places:
 - The first capital of the Southern Confederacy,
 - The place where the treaty was signed which ended the Russo-Japanese War,
 - The Pullman strike,
 - The first permanent Spanish settlement in America,
 - Grant's victory of July, 1863,
 - Copper-mining districts.

HISTORY G—AMERICAN HISTORY AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Thursday, June 24

9 a.m. Two hours

In answering all questions except the map questions, give some dates, or indicate the time relation.

GROUP I

(Required.)

1. Write on the public services of any one of the following men, showing fully his importance in American history: Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall, Grover Cleveland.

GROUP II

(Answer one question.)

2. Compare the colonies of Massachusetts and Virginia in the time of Charles II in respect to government, industries, and social life.
3. What were the effects in the American colonies of the English Revolution of 1688?
4. Describe the part played by France in the American Revolution.

GROUP III

(Answer one question.)

5. What difficulties were experienced in the ratification of the Constitution? Name two leading supporters of ratification.
6. Compare the naval policy of Germany toward American commerce during the World War with the naval policy of England and with that of France between 1793 and 1812.
7. Why did Congress object to the presidential plan of reconstruction in the South? What was the plan of Congress? In what ways did southerners attempt to avoid the consequences of congressional reconstruction?

GROUP IV

(Answer one question.)

8. What have been the most important agencies in the development of the West since 1860? What laws have been passed by Congress to further this development?
9. Why did Kansas and Nevada support Bryan for President in 1896, and why did Massachusetts support McKinley?
10. What part has the United States taken since the Spanish War in the movement for international peace?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

GROUP V

(Answer one question.)

11. Explain how the Constitution provides for a government of "checks and balances." Describe three limitations imposed by the Constitution upon the authority of a state and three limitations upon the powers of the federal government.
12. What is the Electoral College in theory and in practice? Describe fully the present method of nominating presidential candidates.

GROUP VI

(Required.)

13. Write brief notes identifying five of the following topics: Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, Writs of Assistance, Marquette, Northwest Ordinance, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, Impeachment.

GROUP VII

(Answer a) and either b) or c).)

14. On map 175b:

a) Locate and name the site of *five* of the following places:

A great iron-mining center,
A French fort west of the Alleghanies,
The "Western Reserve,"
The Erie Canal,
Farragut's victory of April, 1862,
Meade's victory of July, 1863,
Place where gold was discovered in 1848.

- b) Mark the route of La Salle; and the territory included in the New England Confederation.
- c) Mark the route covered by Burgoyne's army in 1777, and shade the areas definitely added to the United States in the decade from 1845 to 1855 inclusive.

HISTORY E—AMERICAN HISTORY (WITHOUT CIVIL GOVERNMENT)

Thursday, June 24

9 a.m. Two hours

In answering all questions except the map questions, give dates, or indicate the time relation.

GROUP I

(Required.)

1. Write upon the public services of any one of the following men, showing fully his importance in American History: Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall, Grover Cleveland.

GROUP II

(Answer one question.)

2. Compare the colonies of Massachusetts and Virginia in the time of Charles II in respect to government, industries, and social life.
3. What were the effects of the English Revolution of 1688 in the American colonies?
4. "The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world." From what document is this quoted? Explain fully to what extent you consider this indictment justifiable, illustrating your answer by definite facts.

GROUP III

(Answer two questions.)

5. Describe the part played by France in the American Revolution.
6. What difficulties were experienced in the ratification of the Constitution? Name two leading supporters of ratification.
7. Account for the rapid growth of New York City after 1825.
8. Compare the naval policy of Germany toward American commerce during the World War with the naval policy of England and with that of France between 1793 and 1812.
9. Why did Congress object to the presidential plan of reconstruction in the South? What was the plan of Congress? In what ways did southerners attempt to avoid the consequences of congressional reconstruction?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

GROUP IV

(Answer one question.)

10. What have been the most important agencies in the development of the West since 1860? What laws have been passed by Congress to further this development?
11. Why did Kansas and Nevada support Bryan for President in 1896, and why did Massachusetts support McKinley?
12. What part did the United States take in the movement for international peace between the Spanish-American War and the World War?

GROUP V

(Required.)

13. Write brief notes identifying *five* of the following: Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, Writs of Assistance, Marquette, Northwest Ordinance, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, Impeachment.

GROUP VI

(Answer *a*) and either *b*) or *c*.)

14. On map 175*b*:

- a*) Locate and name the site of *five* of the following places:

A great iron-mining center,
A French fort west of the Alleghanies,
The "Western Reserve,"
The Erie Canal,
Farragut's victory of April, 1862,
Meade's victory of July, 1863,
Place where gold was discovered in 1848.

- b*) Mark the route of La Salle, and shade the territory included in the New England Confederation.
- c*) Mark the route covered by the army of Burgoyne in 1777; and shade the areas definitely added to the United States in the decade from 1845 to 1855 inclusive.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

1916-1919: CIVIL GOVERNMENT

1920: HISTORY *F*

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Friday

2:00 p.m. Two hours

PART I

(Answer one question only.)

1. Discuss fully the powers of the President in foreign affairs. What is the part of the Senate in foreign affairs?
2. How may the Constitution of the United States be amended? How many amendments are there at present?

PART II

(Answer three questions only.)

3. What is the jurisdiction of the federal courts? What cases may be appealed from state courts to federal courts?
4. How are the powers of a state legislature determined?
5. In what ways may foreigners acquire United States citizenship?
6. If Congress should pass a law which violates a previous treaty with a foreign power, would the law be valid? Give reasons for your answer.
7. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the Initiative and Referendum?

PART III

(Required.)

8. Write brief notes on five of the following: pocket veto, gerrymander, senatorial courtesy, direct primary, probate courts, federal income tax, *ex post facto* laws.

What books, or selections from books, have you read in connection with the course in civil government?

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Thursday

9 a.m. Two hours

Answer the first question and five others.

1. Write brief notes on five of the following terms: alderman, caucus, eminent domain, grand jury, habeas corpus, "log-rolling," plurality, proportional representation. What books, or selections from books, have you read in addition to your textbook on any of these topics, or on any other subjects connected with the course?
2. If you have ever been present at a session of either branch of your state legislature or your city council, or at the trying of a case in court, or at a hearing before a public commission of any kind, or in a voting booth on election day, or at any similar occasion when citizens were exercising their civic duties, write out a full description of the scene, showing clearly what was aimed at, what officials were present, what was said and done by each, what questions were asked, and how the matter was decided, if decided at all.
3. What is meant by the commission form of city government? What are the arguments in favor of it? Against it?
4. Name the chief offices in any one of our state governments with which you are familiar. Give the name of the state chosen. Explain fully the powers and duties attached to each office.
5. Define "jurisdiction." What is meant by original, appellate, concurrent, and exclusive jurisdiction?
6. Give some reasons why a statesman prefers membership in the Senate of the United States to membership in the House of Representatives.
7. Name seven of the powers of Congress. Define fully the scope of two of these powers, giving, if possible, examples to illustrate your definition.
8. Could a President be elected by a minority of the total numbers of persons voting at a presidential election? Give your reasons.
9. What are the arguments in favor of an elected judiciary? Of an appointed judiciary? To which class do the judges of the United States Supreme Court belong?
10. Explain fully what is meant by the threefold division of powers in the United States, and by the system of checks and balances.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Thursday, June 20

9 a.m. Two hours

PART I

(Required.)

1. Write brief notes on five of the following terms: local option, draft, prosecuting attorney, implied powers, legal tender, martial law, impeachment, indirect taxation, indeterminate sentence, recall.

PART II

(Answer one question.)

2. What are the war powers of the President? How is war declared? How is a treaty of peace made?
3. What is contained in the so-called Bill of Rights (or first ten amendments) of the Constitution of the United States?

PART III

(Answer four questions.)

4. Describe the city-manager plan of municipal government. What are its advantages and disadvantages?
5. In recent years Congress has imposed restrictions on immigration. Enumerate these restrictions as completely as you can. What further restrictions, if any, should be imposed?
6. Taking some city with which you are familiar as an illustration, name some of the influences which make for bad city government. Suggest ways in which these could be overcome.
7. Explain the committee system of the national House of Representatives. Name three important committees and explain the functions of each.
8. When and why was the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States adopted?
9. The Supreme Court has been called "the guardian of the Constitution." Explain this statement and illustrate by reference to some decisions of the Court. What is the relation between State Courts and Federal Courts?
10. How is the United States raising money for its war expenditures?

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Thursday, June 19

9 a.m. Two hours

GROUP I

(Required.)

1. Write brief notes on five of the following terms: primaries, minority representation, city budget, pocket veto, log-rolling, moderator, congressman-at-large, writ of habeas corpus.

GROUP II

(Required.)

2. Answer three of the following questions, giving fully your reasons for your answers:
 - a) Could a man born in Paris become president of the United States?
 - b) Could the United States make the duties on goods coming into the port of New York lower than the duties on goods coming into the United States at other ports?
 - c) Suppose a state passes a law on January 1, 1919, making it a crime to have sold liquor during the preceding twelve months. Can a man who sold liquor on December 1, 1918, be convicted under the act?
 - d) Can a citizen of New York sue the state of New Jersey in a federal court?
 - e) Could a United States soldier returning from France be quartered by the command of his officer in the home of a New York citizen without that citizen's consent?

GROUP III

(Answer four questions.)

3. Explain the difference between direct and indirect taxation. What are the chief forms of direct taxation by the national government to which Americans are subject?
4. What do you think are the advantages (a) of a ministry in the European sense of the word and (b) of our American cabinet?
5. What is meant by the municipal ownership of public utilities? What are the arguments in favor of it?
6. What powers are possessed by the United States Senate which the House of Representatives does not have? What powers are possessed by the House of Representatives which the Senate does not have?
7. What steps must be taken before a territory is admitted as a state?
8. Upon what kinds of taxes do cities depend for their support? What are the chief objects for which a modern American city spends money?

HISTORY F—CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Thursday, June 24

9 a.m. Two hours

GROUP I*(Required.)*

1. Write brief notes on *five* of the following topics: injunction, caucus, alien commission form of government, extradition, lobby, gerrymander.

GROUP II*(Answer one question.)*

2. Explain how the Constitution provides for a government of "checks and balances." Describe three limitations imposed by the Constitution upon the powers (a) of the individual states, and (b) of the federal government.
3. What is the Electoral College in theory and in practice? Describe fully the present method of nominating candidates for the presidency.

GROUP III*(Answer one question.)*

4. Over what classes of cases does the United States Supreme Court have original jurisdiction? In what cases may appeals be taken from a state court to the United States Supreme Court?
5. Could a citizen of Pennsylvania bring suit in a United States Court against the state of New York? Give reasons.

GROUP IV*(Answer one question.)*

6. How are members of the President's Cabinet chosen? How may they be removed? What suggestions have been made to increase the efficiency of Cabinet officers?
7. Compare the position and powers of the Speaker of the House of Representatives with those of the President of the Senate.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

GROUP V

(Answer one question.)

8. Which is the better system of nominating candidates for state offices, the direct primary system or the convention system? Explain both systems and give reasons for your preference.
9. Explain what is meant by "direct taxation," "indirect taxation," "duties," "excise." From what important sources do the states derive revenue?

GROUP VI

(Answer one question.)

10. What is meant by the "police powers" of a state? Enumerate the activities of a city in the exercise of these powers.
11. Distinguish between "suffrage" and "citizenship." How is each obtained? How has the Constitution restricted the regulation of the suffrage? Mention some ways in which the states have restricted suffrage.
12. Tell how the funds for public education in your home town are raised and by what body they are expended? Tell how this body is selected.

COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY

Comprehensive Examination

HISTORY

Friday, June 23

2:00-5:00 p.m.

Selecting one of the five divisions, answer fully six questions as there required. Take about two hours of your time for these six questions.

If you have studied in your school course only one of these divisions, answer one, or two, or three additional questions from that division.

If, on the other hand, you have studied two or more of these divisions, answer three additional questions *not in the division first selected*.

Give dates, or approximate dates, where they are needed.

DIVISION I: ANCIENT HISTORY

GROUP I

(Answer *one* question only.)

1. Write fully on any *two* of the following persons: Darius I, Socrates, Epaminondas, Aspasia.
2. Trace the series of events that led up to the outbreak of war between Athens and Sparta in 431 B.C.

GROUP II

(Answer *one* question only.)

3. Write fully on any *two* of the following persons: Pyrrhus, Hannibal, Trajan, Attila.
4. Trace the series of events that led up to the first triumvirate.

GROUP III

(Answer *one* question only.)

5. Was Athens in the right in opposing Philip of Macedon? Give reasons for your answer.
6. Did Augustus restore the Republic in Rome? Give reasons for thinking that he did.

GROUP IV

(Answer *two* parts only of question 7.)

7. Mark on map 132b or 135b or 134b:
 - a) the main political divisions of Italy prior to the Roman conquest;
 - b) the countries in Asia through which Alexander the Great marched, and the rivers which he crossed;
 - c) Roman Britain at Hadrian's time, Dacia, the land of the Philistines, Corcyra, Mantinea, Lugdunum, Adrianople.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

GROUP V

(Answer question 8 and *either* 9 or 10.)

8. Write notes on *five* of the following topics: the Ten Commandments, the foreign policy of Sparta, Greek comedy, "militarism" in Rome, the writings of Tacitus, paganism, stoicism.
What books, or selections from books, have you read in addition to your textbook on any of the above topics, or on any other subjects connected with the course?
9. Characterize the chief epochs in the development of Greek sculpture, connecting with each epoch some sculptors and statues.
10. What countries supplied grain to (a) Athens, (b) Rome? Cite with appropriate explanations as many instances as you can when the course of events in Athens and Rome was determined by questions of food supply.

DIVISION II: MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

GROUP I

(Answer *one* question only.)

1. Write fully on any *two* of the following persons: Otto the Great, Savonarola, Saladin, Francis of Assisi.
2. Give an account of mediaeval life as suggested by the following words: lord, vassal, fief, castle, chivalry, tournament, manor, villein, guild, town, crusade.

GROUP II

(Answer *one* question only.)

3. Trace the series of events leading up to the Reign of Terror; describe the Reign of Terror; and point out its effect upon Europe.
4. Trace the development of Russia under the rule of Peter the Great.
5. Describe the problems with which Bismarck had to deal as Chancellor of the new German Empire, and point out how he met them.

GROUP III

(Answer *one* question only.)

6. Explain the historical connection and allusions of the following passage:
"the Pope now rose, as the reading of the Gospel ended, advanced to where Charles—who had exchanged his simple Frankish dress for the sandals and chlamys of a Roman patrician—knelt in prayer by the high altar, and as in the sight of all he placed upon the brow of the barbarian chieftain the diadem of the Caesars, then bent in obeisance before him, the church rang to the shout of the multitude, again free, again the lords and centre of the world. . . ."
7. Show, by specific examples, how the commercial and political relations of Spain, the Netherlands, and France with England were affected by the colonial expansion of England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

GROUP IV

(Answer *two* parts only of question 8.)

8. Mark on map 82b or 81b:

- a) the approximate boundaries of the Holy Roman Empire under Charles V, and the territorial possessions in Europe of the Hapsburg family;
- b) the trade routes between Europe and India before the discovery of an all-sea route;
- c) the empire of Napoleon I at its greatest extent.

GROUP V

(Answer question 9 and *either* 10 or 11.)

9. Write notes on *five* of the following topics: the Troubadours, the Golden Bull, the Carbonari, the Beggars of the Sea, the reforms of Colbert, Novgorod, Florentine bankers, the Sistine Chapel.

What books, or selections from books, have you read in addition to your text-book on any of the above topics, or on any other subjects connected with the course?

10. Describe the "Revival of Learning."

11. What influences and institutions do you find in the history of mediaeval and modern Europe that have made for general peace? In the light of these discuss the prospects of the modern peace movement.

DIVISION III: MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

GROUP I

(Answer *one* question only.)

1. What European states were involved in the Seven Years' War? What were the causes of this war? What were the results for each of the states involved?
2. What series of events led up to the convocation of the Estates-General in 1789?
3. What part did Great Britain play in the overthrow of Napoleon I? Write upon the dissensions among the allied powers during the negotiations for the settlement of Europe after Napoleon's overthrow.

GROUP II

(Answer *one* question only.)

4. Trace the steps in the unification of Italy. How far was Napoleon III responsible for the success of this movement?
5. Write fully upon any *two* of the following persons: Abdul Hamid II, Thiers, Charles Darwin, Witte.
6. Give an account of the reign of Nicholas II of Russia.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

GROUP III

(Answer *one* question only.)

7. What was the policy of the Jacobin party during the French Revolution? Were its members high-minded patriots or bloodthirsty ruffians? Give reasons for your answer.
8. What is meant by the industrial revolution? Illustrate your answer. Why did the industrial revolution occur at a later date on the Continent than in Great Britain?
9. Of what advantage are Great Britain's colonial possessions to her? Why has Germany been eager to obtain colonies?

GROUP IV

(Answer *two* parts only of question 10.)

10. Mark on map 112b or 82b:
 - a) the territorial additions made to Prussia, with approximate dates of each addition, during the nineteenth century.
 - b) the territories of Austria-Hungary, Turkey-in-Europe, and the Balkan states before the Balkan wars of 1912-1913.
 - c) *seven* of the following places: Riga, Sedan, Toulon, Blenheim, Leipzig, Hull, Navarino, Lyons, Elba.

GROUP V

(Answer question 11 and *either* 12 or 13.)

11. Write notes on *five* of the following topics: national workshops in 1848, state socialism in Germany, the romanticist movement in literature, the Ems despatch, "Made in Germany," Bulgarian atrocities, Russian music. What books, or selections from books, have you read in addition to your text-book on any of the above topics, or on any other subjects connected with the course?
12. Why has the nineteenth-century revival of the sense of nationality been particularly dangerous to Austria-Hungary? Explain how it has affected the international position and the internal organization of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
13. Upon what does the claim of the French rest, that France is the intellectual leader of Europe? Give reasons for your answer.

DIVISION IV: ENGLISH HISTORY

GROUP I

(Answer *one* question only.)

1. Write fully on any *two* of the following persons: John Wyclif, Mary Queen of Scots, Simon de Montfort, the Black Prince.
2. What were the reforms of Henry II? Show the purpose of each.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

GROUP II

(Answer *one* question only.)

3. Write fully on any *two* of the following persons: Benjamin Disraeli, William Pitt the Elder, John Bright, Robert Walpole.
4. The Seven Years' War.
5. Trace the series of events leading up to the Treaty of Utrecht.

GROUP III

(Answer *one* question only.)

6. Do you think the people of Ulster are justified in opposing Home Rule? Give your reasons.
7. How did the attitude of Parliament toward Henry VIII differ from the attitude of Parliament toward Charles I? How do you explain this difference?
8. Show how the industrial revolution in England influenced English politics during the nineteenth century.

GROUP IV

(Answer *two* parts only of question 9.)

9. Mark on map 81b or 120b:
 - a) *five* of the following places: Majuba Hill, Plassey, Khartum, Sebastopol, Lucknow, Halifax;
 - b) the parts of Britain which were never occupied by the Anglo-Saxons;
 - c) two cathedral cities in England, two places in England important in industry, one place in Scotland important in industry.

GROUP V

(Answer question 10 and *either* 11 or 12.)

10. Write notes on *five* of the following topics: Benevolences, John Wilkes, the Salisbury Oath, English inventors, confirmation of the Charters, feudal incidents, Covenanters.
What books, or selections from books, have you read in addition to your textbook on any of the above topics, or on any other subjects connected with the course?
11. Show how England's possession of India has influenced her foreign policy since 1800.
12. Describe an English fair in the Middle Ages. Explain the importance of these fairs.

DIVISION V: AMERICAN HISTORY

GROUP I

(Answer *one* question only.)

1. Write fully on the public services of any *two* of the following persons: Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, James G. Blaine, John Hay.
2. Write a narrative of the events leading up to the Federal Convention of 1787.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

3. What colonies belonged to the New England Confederation, and why did they confederate? Describe another attempt at union made before the Revolution.

GROUP II

(Answer *one* question only.)

4. State the attitude of each of the following men toward slavery in the United States: John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, Stephen A. Douglas, Charles Sumner, Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln.
5. Trace the relations of the United States with Cuba from the middle of the nineteenth century to the present day.
6. Trace the development of means of transportation since the formation of the Union.

GROUP III

(Answer *one* question only.)

7. Discuss the accuracy of *two* of the following statements:
- a) America was discovered in 1492.
 - b) The Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776.
 - c) With the acquisition of the Philippine Islands the United States became a colonizing power.
8. Discuss the candidates and issues in the presidential election of 1896.
9. How did the national banking system established during the Civil War differ from the National Bank incorporated in 1791?

GROUP IV

(Answer *two* parts only of question 10.)

10. Mark on map 175b:
- a) the so-called Oregon country, and the claims made at different times by rival powers to territorial rights;
 - b) lines to indicate, at the following dates, the extent of white settlement in the territory now belonging to the United States: 1700, 1789, 1820;
 - c) eight rivers or river valleys which have served as highways in the westward movement of population.

GROUP V

(Answer question 11 and *either* 12 or 13.)

11. Write notes on *five* of the following topics: Loyalists, the Treaty of Ghent, the McCormick reaper, Pennsylvania "Dutch," the Liberator, the Molasses Act of 1733, the Know-Nothing Party.

What books, or selections from books, have you read in addition to your textbook on any of the above topics, or on any other subjects connected with the course?

12. Describe the different methods by which presidents have been nominated.
13. How does the United States govern the Philippines, Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii?

Comprehensive Examination

HISTORY

Thursday, September 21

9:00 a.m.—12:00 m.

Selecting one of the five divisions, answer fully six questions as there required. Take about two hours of your time for these six questions.

If you have studied in your school course only one of these divisions, answer one, or two, or three additional questions from that division.

If, on the other hand, you have studied two or more of these divisions, answer three additional questions *not in the division first selected*.

DIVISION I: ANCIENT HISTORY

GROUP I

(Answer *one* question only.)

1. Write fully on any *two* of the following persons: Philip II of Macedon, Aristotle, Agesilaus, Timoleon.
2. Trace the series of events that led up to the oligarchic revolution of 411 B.C. in Athens.

GROUP II

(Answer *one* question only.)

3. Write fully on any *two* of the following persons: Scipio the Younger (Aemilianus), Sulla, Nero, Mohammed.
4. Trace the series of events that led up to the reforms of the Gracchi.

GROUP III

(Answer *one* question only.)

5. Do you think the following statement is justified? Give reasons for your opinion.

"All hopes of freemen, all ideals of political aspiration, all causes worth fighting for, perished with the Roman Republic, and the world entered on a period of its history in which its life seems to be weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable."

6. Discuss the following statement:

"Wherever in Hellas a tendency toward national union appeared, it was based on games and art."

GROUP IV

(Answer *two* parts only of question 7.)

7. Mark on map 134b or 135b or 130b:
 - a) the territory annexed by Rome between the Third Samnite War and the tribunate of Tiberius Gracchus;
 - b) the chief cities of eight countries which entered in an important way into the history of the ancient world prior to 200 B.C.;
 - c) the five largest islands in the Aegean Sea.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

GROUP V

(Answer question 8 and *either* 9 or 10.)

8. Write notes on *five* of the following topics: *coloni*, election by lot, the Appian Way, monotheism in the Egyptian religion, liturgies, the Gabinian law, the Achaean League.
What books, or selections from books, have you read in addition to your text-book on any of the above topics, or on any other subjects connected with the course?
9. Trace the development of the Greek drama. Tell why it had such a great influence upon the Greeks. Name three Greek dramatists and one play by each.
10. What influences that affected Roman life operated to make Cicero a different kind of man from Cato the Elder?

DIVISION II: MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

GROUP I

(Answer *one* question only.)

1. Write fully on any *two* of the following persons: Michael Angelo, John Huss, Dante, Louis XI.
2. Of what did feudalism consist? What were the causes of the gradual breaking down of feudalism? Make clear your answer to the latter question by illustrations from the history of more than one country.

GROUP II

(Answer *one* question only.)

3. Give an account of the development of Brandenburg-Prussia from the accession of Frederick William the Great Elector to the death of Frederick the Great.
4. Trace the series of events that led up to the Franco-German war of 1870-71.
5. Give an account of the gradual breaking up of the Ottoman Empire from 1815 to the present day.

GROUP III

(Answer *one* question only.)

6. Compare the position of the King in France in the time of Hugh Capet and in that of Philip the Fair. Give reasons for the change.
7. Under which of the Popes, in your opinion, did the Papal power reach its height? Give definite reasons for your answer.
8. Compare Metternich's policy of "intervention" with the modern denial to small nations of the "right to existence."

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

GROUP IV

(Answer *two* parts only of question 9.)

9. Mark on map 82b or 112b:

- a) the regions into which the Northmen extended their settlements in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries;
- b) the states or parts of states which remained in revolt from the Papacy at the end of the sixteenth century;
- c) the duchy of Normandy, the Confederation of the Rhine, Lübeck, Pisa, Ghent.

GROUP V

(Answer question 10 and *either* 11 or 12.)

10. Write notes on *five* of the following topics: Florence during the Renaissance, heresy, the Reign of Terror, the Counter Reformation, chivalry, scholasticism, Gabelle, German customs union.

What books, or selections from books, have you read in addition to your textbook on any of the above topics, or on any other subjects connected with the course?

11. Write fully upon conditions in Germany just before the Protestant revolt.

12. How was the later history of Europe affected by the Crusading movement?

DIVISION III: MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

GROUP I

(Answer *one* question only.)

1. Write fully on any *two* of the following persons: William Pitt the Younger, Robespierre, Mazzini, Karl Marx.
2. Give an account of the reign of Frederick the Great.
3. Describe the various plans by which Napoleon I tried to defeat England. Why did each plan fail?

GROUP II

(Answer *one* question only.)

4. Sketch the history of the political relations of the European powers with China from 1800 to the present day.
5. How did the Christian states of the Balkan Peninsula attain their independence? How do you explain the existing rivalries among them?
6. What has led to the estrangement between Germany and England during the last twenty years? In what incidents has this estrangement been manifested?

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

GROUP III

(Answer *one* question only.)

7. What permanent advantages has France derived from the revolution of 1789? from that of 1848? from the Third Republic?
8. Compare the circumstances in which the unifications of Germany and Italy were effected, with special reference to foreign complications and internal difficulties encountered.
9. What underlying causes have led to the general adoption in Europe of universal military service? What do you think of the advantages and disadvantages of this system?

GROUP IV

(Answer *two* parts only of question 10.)

10. Mark on map 82b or 112b or 81b:
 - a) the capitals of eight European countries;
 - b) the rivers of Europe flowing into the Baltic and the North Sea, and at least one important city on each river;
 - c) those countries of Asia and Africa that have not fallen under the dominion of European powers.

GROUP V

(Answer question 11 and *either* 12 or 13.)

11. Write notes on *five* of the following topics: Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*; the emancipation of the serfs in Russia; the Concordat of 1801; the Utopian Socialists; the Hague Conferences; Syndicalism; the work of Rodin.
What books, or selections from books, have you read in addition to your textbook on any of the above topics, or on any other subjects connected with the course?
12. Give an account of the life and work of *two* of the following scientists: Faraday, Pasteur, and Darwin.
13. By what methods has the British government in recent years undertaken to "make war on poverty"?

DIVISION IV: ENGLISH HISTORY

GROUP I

(Answer *one* question only.)

1. Give an account of the series of events which culminated in the signing of Magna Charta.
2. Narrate the series of events which led to the resistance of Parliament to Charles I.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

GROUP II

(Answer *one* question only.)

3. Write a narrative of the events leading up to the revolution of 1688.
4. Write an account of the foreign policy of Queen Elizabeth.
5. Give an account of the rise and growth of the British Empire, as suggested by the following headings: Clive, Plains of Abraham, George Washington, Lord Durham, Sir John Macdonald, Cecil Rhodes, Lord Cromer, protectorate, crown colony, imperial federation.

GROUP III

(Answer *one* question only.)

6. What did any *five* of the following men do to further or retard the establishment of Home Rule in Ireland: Gladstone, Joseph Chamberlain, Parnell, Balfour, Asquith, John Redmond, Edward Carson?
7. Discuss the accuracy of the following statements:
The British Constitution does not exist.
The Norman Conquest was a blessing in disguise.
8. Explain the attitudes of the British industrial and governing classes toward the American Civil War.

GROUP IV

(Answer *two* parts only of question 9.)

9. Mark on map 81b:
 - a) five naval battles won by England;
 - b) the chief dependencies of Great Britain in the Western Hemisphere;
 - c) seven important commercial ports of the British Empire in the Orient.

GROUP V

(Answer question 10 and *either* 11 or 12.)

10. Write brief notes on *five* of the following topics: enclosures, rise of Methodism, the public life of Milton, the "lake country," merchant adventurers, the woolsack, Westminster Abbey, the Stone of Scone.
What books, or selections from books, have you read in addition to your textbook on any of the above topics, or on any other subjects connected with the course?
11. Write an account of the history of education as suggested by the following headings: universities, friars, learning under the Tudors, grammar schools, Gladstone's first ministry.
12. Explain the great parliamentary acts of the nineteenth century which are said to have made England a democracy.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

DIVISION V: AMERICAN HISTORY

GROUP I

(Answer *one* question only.)

1. Write fully on any *two* of the following men: Daniel Webster, Alexander Hamilton, William Lloyd Garrison, George III.
2. Describe fully the different types of government (including local government) that existed in the colonies on the eve of the Revolution.
3. Name the colonies settled by the largest non-English elements, and explain in each case the reasons that led these peoples to leave their former homes.

GROUP II

(Answer *one* question only.)

4. Trace the series of events that led up to the War of 1812.
5. Trace the series of events that led up to the first election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency of the United States.
6. Trace the series of events that led up to the Geneva Arbitration of 1871-72.

GROUP III

(Answer *one* question only.)

7. What was Jacksonian democracy? Compare it with the Progressive movement of 1912.
8. Trace the rise of labor unions. Are they beneficial to the community?
9. Discuss the statement that the giving of the ballot to the negro was a "crime."

GROUP IV

(Answer *two* parts only of question 10.)

10. Mark on map 175b or 81b:
 - a) the slave states which did not secede;
 - b) the territory of the United States in 1789, the additions made to this territory before the Spanish-American War, and the approximate date of each acquisition;
 - c) the present centers of coal mining, cotton raising, woolen manufacturing, and gold mining.

GROUP V

(Answer question 11 and *either* 12 or 13.)

11. Write notes on *five* of the following topics: the War against the United States Bank, the Era of Good Feeling, the X, Y, Z, Affair, "Cotton is King," colonial means of communication, the achievements of George Rogers Clark, wampum, the Great Awakening.
What books, or selections from books, have you read in addition to your textbook on any of the above topics, or on any other subjects connected with the course?
12. Describe the process that has actually been used in amending the Constitution of the United States.
13. By what authority and through what agency does the United States control interstate commerce?

Comprehensive Examination

HISTORY

Thursday, June 21

9 a.m.-12 m.

Selecting one of the five divisions, answer fully six questions as there required. Take about two hours of your time for these six questions.

If you have studied in your school course only one of these divisions, answer one, or two, or three additional questions from that division.

If, on the other hand, you have studied two or more of these divisions, answer three additional questions *not in the division first selected*.

Give dates, or approximate dates, where they are needed.

DIVISION I: ANCIENT HISTORY

GROUP I

(Answer *one* question only.)

1. Write fully on any *two* of the following persons: Cyrus the Great, Themistocles, Plato, Aratus.
2. Tell the story of Sparta's struggle with the Persian Empire (400-387 B.C.).

GROUP II

(Answer *one* question only.)

3. Write fully on any *two* of the following persons: Hannibal, Pompey, Tiberius, Justinian.
4. Sketch the history of Rome from the battle of Pharsalus (48 B.C.) to the battle of Actium (31 B.C.).

GROUP III

(Answer *one* question only.)

5. Discuss the accuracy of the following statement: "The Romans were never a commercial people."
6. Discuss the accuracy of the following statement: "No single personality, excepting the carpenter's son of Nazareth, has done so much to make the world of civilization we live in what it is as Alexander of Macedon."

GROUP IV

(Answer *two* parts only of question 7.)

7. Mark on map 113*b* or 135*b* (giving both location and name):
 - a) the routes of the Ten Thousand, of Xerxes' invasion of Greece, of Hannibal's march from Spain to Cannae; locate on the map the chief battle-fields on the line of each route;
 - b) the frontier of the Carthaginian Empire at the outbreak of the First Punic War, the frontier of the Roman Empire at the end of the Second Punic War, the frontier between Rome and the northern barbarians at the accession of Hadrian;
 - c) Lusitania, Assyria, Moesia, the migration of the Visigoths.

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GROUP V

(Answer question 8 and *either* 9 or 10.)

8. Write notes on *five* of the following topics: Palaeolithic (Rough Stone) Age, Assyrian Atrocities, the History of Herodotus, the differences between the Greek and Roman Religion, *comitia tributa*, the Praetorian Prefect, the Meditations of Marcus Aurelius.
9. Name with a descriptive note the chief works of Greek sculpture that you could identify if they were shown to you. Tell to what period each belongs.
10. Name with a descriptive note the chief works of Roman architecture that you could identify if they were shown to you. Tell to what period each belongs.

DIVISION II: MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

GROUP I

(Answer *one* question only.)

1. Write fully on any *two* of the following persons: Peter the Hermit, Galileo, Charles the Fifth of Germany, Loyola.
2. State the causes for the rise of the Italian cities. For what was Genoa noted? Venice? Florence? Into what two great political parties did their citizens divide?

GROUP II

(Answer *one* question only.)

3. Why was the "Holy Alliance" formed? Who were its members? What did it attempt to do in Italy? in Spain? in America?
4. By what means did Richelieu create a strong France?
5. Give an account of the wars Russia has fought in her endeavor to get seaports and the results of each war.

GROUP III

(Answer *one* question only.)

6. How do you account for the "armed peace" of Europe 1878-1914?
7. Compare the work of Cavour with that of Bismarck.

GROUP IV

(Answer *two* parts only of question 8.)

8. Mark on map 82*b* or 112*b* (giving both location and name):
 - a) the Empire of Charlemagne after 800;
 - b) the countries under Napoleon's control 1810;
 - c) Waterloo, Sedan, Campo-Formio, Clermont, Aix-la-Chapelle.

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GROUP V

(Answer question 9 and *either* 10 or 11.)

9. Write briefly on *five* of the following topics: Diet of Worms, Truce of God, the struggle over investitures, Partition of Poland, Michael Angelo, Scholasticism, Oath of the Tennis Court.
10. What were the mediaeval guilds? What advantages did they bring to their members? Where did they flourish? What rôle did they play in town government?
11. Trace the origin and development of monasticism. How was this institution helpful to mediaeval society?

DIVISION III: MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

GROUP I

(Answer *one* question only.)

1. Write fully on any *two* of the following persons: Charles James Fox, Marie Antoinette, Cavour, Louis Blanc.
2. Explain enlightened despotism and illustrate your answer from the work of as many enlightened despots as you can.
3. What series of events led up to the declaration of war by France against the European states in 1792?

GROUP II

(Answer *one* question only.)

4. Give an account of the principal events in the history of Japan since the Mikado became the real ruler of this state.
5. How did the British government become more democratic during the nineteenth century? Describe each step in the process.
6. Write a short essay upon the war of 1914, as suggested by the following words: Hindenburg, Joffre, Gallipoli, Anzac, the Marne, Liège, the Dobrudja, Venizelos, Lloyd-George, Douaumont, the Carpathians, conscientious objector, the Sussex, Bethmann-Hollweg, Erzerum. (It is not necessary that all these words should be introduced.)

GROUP III

(Answer *one* question only.)

7. Discuss as fully as possible the influence of the lack of sea power upon the policy of Napoleon I.
8. What is meant by a policy of imperialism? To what extent have France, Great Britain, and Germany been under the influence of this policy since 1850? Illustrate your answer from the history of one of these countries.
9. What motives had Great Britain for entering the war of 1914 which the United States did not have?

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GROUP IV

(Answer *two* parts only of question 10.)

10. Mark on map 82*b* or 81*b* (giving both location and name):
 - a) the chief ports of France and Germany;
 - b) the ports of Asia under the control of European powers, designating the controlling power in each case;
 - c) *seven* of the following places: Verdun, Varna, Blenheim, Antwerp, Saloniki, Austerlitz, Archangel, Folkestone, Algeciras, Cherbourg.

GROUP V

(Answer question 11 and *either* 12 or 13.)

11. Write notes upon *five* of the following topics: Jameson Raid, the discoveries of Lavoisier, Rousseau's Social Contract, the Congress of Verona, the Carlists, the Feminist Movement, the Boxer Rebellion, Duma.
12. "Great as were the achievements of the eighteenth century" (in the advance of natural science), "those of the nineteenth century were still more startling." Give an account of this scientific progress. By what agencies has it been carried on?
13. What is meant by "humanitarian legislation"? Illustrate your answer by examples and citations of European legislation since 1800.

DIVISION IV: ENGLISH HISTORY

GROUP I

(Answer *one* question only.)

1. Write fully on any *two* of the following persons: Edward I, Alfred the Great, Thomas Becket, Henry V.
2. Beginning with the death of Edward III, trace the series of events that led up to the accession of Henry IV.

GROUP II

(Answer *one* question only.)

3. Write fully on any *two* of the following persons: Earl of Clarendon, Charles James Fox, Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel.
4. State and explain the foreign policy of the Earl of Chatham.
5. Write the story of British occupation of and rule in Egypt.

GROUP III

(Answer *one* question only.)

6. Why did the Chartist movement take place in the first half of the nineteenth century? What were its demands? Were they reasonable?
7. How do you explain the demand for a protective tariff in England during the decade before the war of 1914? Was this demand justifiable?
8. Do you think the policy of England toward India has been just? Give reasons for your answer.

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GROUP IV

(Answer *two* parts only of question 9.)

9. Mark on map 81*b* or 82*b* (giving both location and name):

- a)* *five* of the following places: Malta, St. Helena, British Guiana, Hong Kong, Bermuda, Cyprus;
- b)* *five* of the following places: Manchester, Hull, Salisbury, Queenstown, Stratford, Edinburgh;
- c)* *five* of the following places: Blenheim, Gallipoli, Ladysmith, Kabul, Plains of Abraham, Aboukir Bay.

GROUP V

(Answer question 10 and *either* 11 or 12.)

- 10. Write notes on *five* of the following topics: Irish disestablishment, Treaty of Dover, "Bonnie Prince Charlie," the Black Death, prison reform, Laud's tyranny, "the great trek."
- 11. Trace the rise of English trade during the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries as suggested by the following topics: Norman Conquest, Crusades, rise of chartered towns, wool trade, fairs.
- 12. Trace the development of religious toleration in England.

DIVISION V: AMERICAN HISTORY

GROUP I

(Answer *one* question only.)

- 1. Write the story of the establishment of the colony of Maryland. Why did the subject of religion become important in its government and how did the colony deal with it?
- 2. What were the important measures passed by Parliament between 1763 and 1775 which aroused the hostility of the American colonies? Give a brief account of the effect of two of these and of the conduct of the colonies in regard to them.
- 3. What was the embargo policy of Jefferson? What conditions was it intended to meet?

GROUP II

(Answer *one* question only.)

- 4. Give an account of two occasions when Daniel Webster played an important rôle in national politics.
- 5. State the date and manner of the various acquisitions of territory by which the United States reached its present boundaries in North America.
- 6. Sketch the public career of Grover Cleveland, stating the important political questions with which he was connected.

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GROUP III

(Answer *one* question only.)

7. Was the United States right in declaring war against Mexico in Polk's administration? Give reasons in full to support your answer.
8. What mistakes were made by Congress in its reconstruction policy? State why you regard them as mistakes.
9. What arguments would you advance for or against the retention of the Philippine Islands?

GROUP IV

(Answer *two* parts only of question.)

10. Indicate on the map 175*b* (giving both location and name):
 - a) the areas in the present boundaries of the United States which were first explored by the Spanish, French, and English, tracing the routes of two important Spanish explorations;
 - b) the location and name of the following battlefields with the approximate date of the battle: Shiloh, Vicksburg, Camden, Cold Harbor, Gettysburg;
 - c) the states admitted to the Union between 1812 and 1821.

GROUP V

(Answer question 11 and *either* 12 or 13.)

11. Write notes on *five* of the following topics: Mayflower Compact, Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, Articles of Confederation, Nullification in South Carolina, the Underground Railroad, Trent Affair, Greenback Party, Adamson Bill.
12. State accurately the method prescribed at present by the Constitution for the election of the president of the United States. What happens in case a candidate fails to get the majority of the electoral votes?
13. What has the government of the United States done to promote the construction of railroads?

Comprehensive Examination

HISTORY

Thursday, September 20

9 a.m.-12 m.

Selecting one of the five divisions, answer fully six questions as there required. Take about two hours of your time for these six questions.

If you have studied in your school course only one of these divisions, answer one, or two, or three additional questions from that division.

If, on the other hand, you have studied two or more of these divisions, answer three additional questions *not in the division first selected*.

Give dates, or approximate dates, where they are needed.

[*Instructions for Old Plan Candidates:* Candidates entering College by the Old Plan should answer the required six questions in each Division of History which they offer. At Yale and Princeton Division III (Modern European History) is not accepted under the Old Plan. The time allowed for a single Division under the Old Plan is two hours only.]

DIVISION I: ANCIENT HISTORY

GROUP I

(Answer *one* question only.)

1. Write fully on any *two* of the following persons: Alcibiades, Demosthenes (the orator), Xenophon, Cleisthenes.
2. Trace the development of the Athenian Empire from the recall of Pausanias (478 B.C.) down to the Thirty Years' Truce with Sparta (445 B.C.).

GROUP II

(Answer *one* question only.)

3. Trace the series of events by which Rome became mistress of Southern Italy and Sicily.
4. Write fully on any *two* of the following persons: Crassus, Constantine the Great, Trajan, Jugurtha.

GROUP III

(Answer *one* question only.)

5. Discuss the accuracy of the statement: "The growth of luxury destroyed the Roman Empire."
6. Were the Athenians justified in condemning Socrates to death? Give reasons for your answer.

GROUP IV

(Answer *two* parts only of question 7.)

7. Mark on map 130*b* or 135*b* or 113*b* (giving both location and name):
 - a) *four* places noted for excavations of the Cretan-Mycenean civilization;
 - b) any *five* from the following group: Caesar's last victory over the senatorial forces; Hannibal's greatest victory over Rome; the chief seaport on

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the east coast of Italy; Hadrian's wall; the province of Asia; the extent of the Mohammedan dominions at the time of the battle of Tours;

- c) any *five* from the following group: a Greek colony in Gaul; the chief city of Assyria; Sparta's chief rival in the Peloponnesus; the victory won by Brasidas over Cleon; the defeat of the Carthaginians by Gelon of Syracuse; the battle of Cyrus the Younger and his Greeks with Artaxerxes.

GROUP V

(Answer question 8 and *either* 9 or 10.)

8. Write notes on any *five* of the following topics: *pax Romana*, Victory of Samothrace, Peace of Antalcidas, Edict of Caracalla, Book of the Dead, Huns, timocracy.
9. In what respects did Greek architecture differ from Roman architecture? What architectural remains of Roman greatness exist today?
10. What is meant by the statement: "Conquered Greece led captive conquering Rome"?

DIVISION II: MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

GROUP I

(Answer *one* question only.)

1. Write fully on any *two* of the following persons: Philip Augustus, Frederick Barbarossa, Lorenzo d' Medici, Erasmus.
2. What contributions to the development of the papal power were made by (a) Gregory VII, (b) Innocent III, and (c) Boniface VIII?

GROUP II

(Answer *one* question only.)

3. Historians have called the sixteenth century the period of the "greatness of Spain." Wherein was Spain pre-eminent during that century? How did she lose her pre-eminence?
4. Give an account of the reign of Louis XIV.
5. Give an account of the relations of Austria-Hungary to Italy during the nineteenth century.

GROUP III

(Answer *one* question only.)

6. Compare the Protestant revolt of the sixteenth century, as to causes and results, with earlier movements of protest or reform within the Roman Church.
7. Why did the revolution which overthrew the old *régime* in Europe begin in France rather than in some other European country?

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GROUP IV

(Answer *two* parts only of question 8.)

8. Mark on map 81*b* or 82*b* or 112*b* (giving both location and name):
 - a) the trade routes between Northern and Southern Europe in the time of the Hanseatic League, with the principal cities and towns on each route;
 - b) the most important colonial possessions in the Western Hemisphere of France, England, and Spain just before the outbreak of the Seven Years' War;
 - c) Burgundy, Brandenburg, Sofia, Dantzic, Rouen, Solferino.

GROUP V

(Answer question 9 and *either* 10 or 11.)

9. Write notes on *five* of the following topics: oath of Strassburg, capitularies, Golden Bull, Albigenses, Italian despots, *Kulturkampf*, Congo Free State.
10. State how the civilization of Europe during the Middle Ages was affected by each of the following factors: invasions of the Northmen, Roman law, mendicant orders.
11. Describe the present government of the German Empire with particular reference to the powers of the Emperor, the composition of the legislature, and the position of the kingdom of Prussia.

DIVISION III: MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

GROUP I

(Answer *one* question only.)

1. Tell the story of the struggle between England and France for supremacy in India.
2. Give an account of the reign of Catherine II of Russia.
3. Give an account of the cause of the French Revolution as suggested by the following words: *gabelle*, *corvée*, Diderot, free gift, *intendant*, Sieyès, *taille*, *lettres de cachet*, *parlement*, Handy Philosophic Dictionary, *Émile*, Turgot. (It is not necessary that all these words should be introduced.)

GROUP II

(Answer *one* question only.)

4. Tell the story of Bismarck's career down to 1866.
5. Write fully upon any *two* of the following persons: Francis Joseph, Lord Palmerston, Maria Theresa, Victor Emmanuel II.
6. Tell the story of the Second Republic of France.

GROUP III

(Answer *one* question only.)

7. What governmental forms have the Continental nations borrowed from England during the nineteenth century? How does the constitution of the German Empire today differ from that of England?
8. Would you regard the extinction of the Turkish Empire as a blessing to the world? Give reasons for your answer.
9. Was the first Napoleon anything more than a talented military adventurer? What advantages did his rule bring to France and to other nations?

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GROUP IV

(Answer *two* parts only of question 10.)

10. Mark on map 81*b* or 82*b* (giving both location and name):
- a) the chief manufacturing centres of England, France, and Germany;
 - b) the colonies and dependencies acquired by England since 1815;
 - c) the regions of Europe inhabited by peoples of the Latin, the Germanic, and the Slavic races respectively.

GROUP V

(Answer question 11 and *either* 12 or 13.)

11. Write notes on *five* of the following topics: the repeal of the Corn Laws, the *laissez faire* theory, taxation in France before 1789, the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, the theory of evolution, eighteenth-century painting, Voltaire.
12. What have been Germany's chief contributions to civilization in the nineteenth century?
13. Do you think that the economic changes in the past century have tended to increase or diminish the danger of war? Give reasons for your answer.

DIVISION IV: ENGLISH HISTORY

GROUP I

(Answer *one* question only.)

1. Narrate the principal events of the careers of: (a) Richard the "Lion Hearted" or (b) Henry VIII.
2. Narrate the important facts in the controversy between Henry II and Thomas Becket. What was the importance of the controversy?

GROUP II

(Answer *one* question only.)

3. Write a story of the public career of: (a) Gladstone or (b) Lord Salisbury.
4. State the important facts which led to the Reform Bill of 1832. How did the bill attempt to remedy abuses?
5. What important colonies did England develop in the nineteenth century? Give an account of the development of one of them.

GROUP III

(Answer *one* question only.)

6. Was the policy of Great Britain in defending the integrity of the Turkish Empire justifiable?
7. If you had been a voter in England would or would you not have supported Disraeli? Give your reasons.
8. Has England's foreign policy toward Germany since 1900 been justifiable?

GROUP IV

(Answer *two* parts only of question 9.)

9. Mark on map 121*b* or 81*b* or 82*b* (giving both location and name):
- a) Yorkshire, Kent, Devon, Northumberland, Oxford, Cambridge;
 - b) five important commercial ports in the British dependencies;
 - c) the possessions of England on the continent of Europe at the time when their extent was greatest.

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GROUP V

(Answer question 10 and *either* 11 or 12.)

10. Write notes on *five* of the following topics: Canning's Foreign Policy; Catholic Emancipation Act; Staple Towns; Warwick the King-maker; Druidism; Petition of Right; Corn Laws.
11. Relation of the English cabinet to Parliament.
12. What commercial policy was pursued by Cromwell and adopted by Charles II? Give the reasons for the adoption of this policy.

DIVISION V: AMERICAN HISTORY

GROUP I

(Answer *one* question only.)

1. Write fully on any *two* of the following men: Daniel Boone, John C. Calhoun, James G. Blaine, Theodore Roosevelt.
2. What influences and events created in the American colonies a sentiment for independence during the period between 1774 and July, 1776?
3. What conditions of the Critical Period (1781-1787) convinced the people that a strong central government was necessary?

GROUP II

(Answer *one* question only.)

4. State definitely the provisions of the Compromise of 1850, showing that it was really a compromise.
5. Describe the westward movement during the generation after the War of 1812. What influence did this movement have upon national politics?
6. State the terms of the treaty concluded at the end of the Spanish-American War. What new problems were created for this country by the acquisitions thereby made?

GROUP III

(Answer *one* question only.)

7. Discuss the Dred Scott Decision.
8. What recent attempts have been made to restrict immigration? Should immigration be restricted? Justify your opinion on the question of putting further restrictions upon immigration.
9. Discuss the justice of the election of President Hayes.

GROUP IV

(Answer *two* parts only of question 10.)

10. Mark on map 81*b* or 175*b* (giving both location and name):
 - a) the possessions of the United States today;
 - b) the Louisiana Purchase including doubtful territory;
 - c) the Erie Canal, the Missouri Compromise Line, the Gadsden Purchase, Oregon according to the Treaty of 1846.

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GROUP V

(Answer question 11 and *either* 12 or 13.)

11. Write briefly on *five* of the following topics: the Parson's Cause, the Congressional caucus, Jefferson's Embargo, the Venezuela episode, the rise of the Republican party, Johnson's impeachment, free silver.
12. What is the place of the Cabinet in the American government? How does it differ from the place occupied by the English cabinet?
13. What has the national government done to conserve our natural resources? What are the reasons for the present movement for conservation?

Comprehensive Examination

HISTORY

Thursday, June 20

9 a.m.—12 m.

Selecting one of the five divisions answer **SEVEN** questions as required in Part I. Take about two hours and a quarter of your time for these questions.

If you have studied in your school course only the division thus selected, give the remaining three-quarters of an hour of your time to **ONE** additional subject from Part II of it.

If, on the other hand, you have studied more than one of these divisions, omit Part II and answer **TWO** additional questions from Part I of a different division from the one first selected. In reading the papers, account will be taken of the year of your school program in which the division from which these two additional questions have been selected was studied.

Give dates, or approximate dates, where they are needed.

DIVISION I: ANCIENT HISTORY

PART I

(Answer *seven* questions only.)

GROUP I. (Answer *one* question only.)

1. Write on the public career of Pericles and of Gaius Gracchus, stating and explaining their policies.
2. Write on the public career of Lysander and of Augustus, stating and explaining their policies.

GROUP II. (Answer *two* questions only.)

3. For what were the Greeks indebted to the Lydians and the Phoenicians? In what instances did Tyre figure prominently in the history of ancient times?
4. Tell how and why the Macedonians became masters of Greece.
5. What measures were taken by Sulla to put the government of Rome into the hands of the Senate? Give an account of Roman history between the death of Sulla and the passage of the Manilian Law (66 B.C.).

GROUP III. (Discuss *one* of the following statements, noting facts which seem to you to sustain or to disprove it.)

6. The union of all Greece was undesirable since it was possible only through the destruction of the independence of the individual city-states and the liberties of their citizens.
7. It is not the downfall of the Roman Empire that is remarkable, but the fact that it was so long delayed.

GROUP IV. (Answer *two* portions only of question 8.)

8. Mark on map 113*b* (giving both name and location):

- a) *Six* of the following places: Samos, Tanagra, Capua, Aegospotami, Actium, Pannonia, Adrianople;
- b) *Two* of the following boundaries: that of Lydia at the time of Croesus, that of Macedon and its dominions at the accession of Alexander, that of Rome and her provinces when Gaius Gracchus became tribune;
- c) Palestine, Attica, Latium, adding in a note on the back of the map a brief description of the physical features of each country.

GROUP V. (Answer question 9 and *either* 10 or 11.)

9. Write notes on *five* of the following topics: Indo-Europeans, Isis, *syssitia*, the council of 500 in Athens, *equites*, Merovingians, augury.
10. Give the names and works of the chief Greek historians. When did they flourish? How do they differ from one another as historians?
11. Why were the "five good emperors" good?

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

- A. The government of Athens during the fifth and fourth centuries (500–300) B.C.
- B. The culture of the Hellenistic (Alexandrian) Age.
- C. The Roman provincial system.
- D. The causes for the fall of the Roman Republic.

DIVISION II: MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

PART I

(Answer *seven* questions only.)

GROUP I. (Answer *one* question only.)

1. Write fully on Charlemagne and Martin Luther.
2. Write fully on Bernard of Clairvaux and the Duke of Wellington.

GROUP II. (Answer *one* question only.)

3. Give the direct and indirect causes of the Crusades. Write fully upon the First or Fourth Crusade.
4. What were the political influences after 1815 that delayed Italian unity and how was Italian unity eventually achieved?

GROUP III. (Answer *two* questions only.)

5. What conditions favored the rise of free towns or communes simultaneously throughout Europe? What rights did the towns seek in their charters? To what extent is the political liberty of Europe the product of town life?
6. In what respects did the lack of sea power influence the policy of Napoleon I?
7. State Pitt's policy in regard to the Seven Years' War. How was this policy carried out in India? in America?

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

GROUP IV. (Answer *two* portions only of question 8.)

8. Indicate on map 82*b* or 112*b* (giving both name and location):

- a) Alsace-Lorraine, Bohemia, Lombardy, adding on the back of the map a brief description of the physical features of each country and the names of their chief cities;
- b) The chief cities connected with the Hansa; use lines to trace the trade routes of the League;
- c) *Five* of the following places: Cressy, Utrecht, Waterloo, Blenheim, Austerlitz, Warsaw, La Rochelle.

GROUP V. (Answer question 9 and *either* 10 or 11.)

9. Write notes on *five* of the following topics: the Cluniac reforms as worked out by Gregory VII, the marks or marches of early Germany, Bismarck's policy of State Socialism, the paper blockade of Napoleon, the religious aspects of chivalry, the treatment of the mediaeval Jew, the Triple Entente.
10. What were the causes of the Renaissance movement? How did it differ from the Scholasticism of the twelfth century? How did it manifest itself in Italy? in Germany?
11. What is meant by the Industrial Revolution?

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

- A. The occupation of Africa by Europe.
- B. The economic causes of the French Revolution.
- C. The history of the establishment of the primacy of the Roman Church.
- D. The causes of the War of 1914.

DIVISION III: MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

PART I

(Answer *seven* questions only.)

GROUP I. (Answer *one* question only.)

1. Give an account of the three partitions of Poland.
2. Tell the story of Napoleon's career up to the time when he became emperor of the French.

GROUP II. (Answer *two* questions only.)

3. Write upon the relations between Great Britain and Russia, 1815 to 1914.
4. What series of events led up to the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71?
5. Give an account of the reign of Nicholas II of Russia.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

GROUP III. (Answer *one* question only.)

6. If you had lived at the time of the French Revolution, would you have been a Girondist, a Jacobin, or a Royalist? Give reasons for your answer.
7. Would you have favored or opposed the repeal of the Corn Laws? Give reasons for your answer.
8. Do you believe that the entrance of Great Britain into the War of 1914 was justified? Give reasons for your answer.

GROUP IV. (Answer *two* portions only of question 9.)

9. Mark on map 81*b* or 112*b* (giving both name and location):
 - a) The chief ports of China, Japan, and India;
 - b) *Four* battles of the Napoleonic wars;
 - c) *Seven* of the following places: Rheims, Bagdad, Tangier, Trieste, Manchester, Dover, Baden, Gallipoli, Ypres.

GROUP V. (Answer question 10 and *either* 11 or 12.)

10. Write notes upon *five* of the following topics: Sinn Feiners, Karl Marx, First One Hundred Thousand, Opium War, radium, Ultramontanism, Irish Land Acts.
11. What were the consequences of the Industrial Revolution as indicated by the following terms: trade unions, child labor, free trade, factory legislation, Chartists.
12. What have been Germany's chief contributions to civilization in the nineteenth century?

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

- A. The struggle between France and England in India and North America.
- B. Political and social reforms in England in the nineteenth century.
- C. Turkey and the Eastern Question.
- D. The occupation of Africa by European Powers.

DIVISION IV: ENGLISH HISTORY

PART I

(Answer *seven* questions only.)

GROUP I. (Answer *one* question only.)

1. Narrate the principal events in the life of Lord Palmerston and of Lord Kitchener.
2. Narrate the principal events in the life of Oliver Cromwell and of Edward III.

GROUP II. (Answer *two* questions only.)

3. Describe the results produced in Britain by the Roman occupation. State the duration of the period and the reasons why it came to an end.
4. Narrate the principal events in the reigns of Henry V and Henry VI.
5. Write the story of British occupation of and rule in South Africa.

GROUP III. (Answer *one* question only.)

6. Why did the Whig party during the eighteenth century call itself the party of progress? Do you think this claim was justified? Give reasons for your answer.
7. What reasons were there for British belief that it was necessary to participate in the War of 1914 in order to safeguard the integrity of the Empire?
8. Was England a democracy when it was fighting against Napoleon? Give reasons for your answer.

GROUP IV. (Answer *two* portions only of question 9.)

9. Mark on maps 82*b* or 112*b* (giving both name and location):
 - a) Portsmouth, York, Leeds, Clyde River, Whitby;
 - b) The territory in France lost by King John, three battles of the Hundred Years' War, two places of importance in Wellington's Peninsular Campaign, the chief industrial city of Ireland.

GROUP V. (Answer question 10 and *either* 11 or 12.)

10. Write notes on any *five* of the following topics: James Watts, "splendid isolation," Salisbury Oath, the rise of chartered mercantile companies, English painters of the nineteenth century, Bernicia, Test Act.
11. During the nineteenth century England's maritime commerce was the largest in the world. How do you explain this fact?
12. What is meant by the British Empire? How do you explain the participation of the colonies in the War of 1914?

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

- A. The part played by sea power in the history of England. Give specific instances.
- B. The relations between England and the Roman church down to the death of Elizabeth.
- C. The overthrow of the "divine right of kings."
- D. England as a colonizing power.

DIVISION V: AMERICAN HISTORY

PART I

(Answer *seven* questions only.)

GROUP I. (Answer *one* question only.)

1. What public services did Jefferson render before he became President? For what principles did he stand as candidate for the presidency in 1800?
2. Write the story of the public career of Stephen A. Douglas.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

GROUP II. (Answer *one* question only.)

3. What various motives led the English to establish the colony at Jamestown? Why did the colony have such a hard time during the first ten years of its history.
4. Write a story of Cornwallis' campaign from the capture of Charleston to his surrender at Yorktown.

GROUP III. (Answer *one* question only.)

5. Who were the principal leaders of the Whig party to 1850? What did the party attempt to do under their leadership in regard to the tariff, the acquisition of territory, and the management of national finances?
6. Trace the campaigns of Lee from the close of McClellan's peninsular campaign to Gettysburg.

GROUP IV. (Answer *two* questions only.)

7. What facts justify the charge of official corruption in Grant's administration?
8. For what political principles did Cleveland stand as President and as leader of the Democratic party? Give an account of what he did, or attempted to do, to incorporate them into legislation.
9. Give an account of the presidential campaign of 1900, naming the important candidates, explaining the issues, and noting the results of the election.

GROUP V. (Answer *two* portions only of question 10.)

10. Mark on map 175*b* (giving both name and location):
 - a) All important tributaries of the Mississippi River and all states bordering on it;
 - b) *Five* of the following: Guilford Court House, Fort Henry, Lundy's Lane, Brandywine, Port Hudson, Sault Ste. Marie, Five Forks;
 - c) The claims of the original thirteen states to the territory west of the Alleghanies in 1783.

GROUP VI. (Answer *one* question only.)

11. In what three presidential elections was the final choice of the President settled either by the House of Representatives or by both houses of Congress? Narrate the important facts of any one of these and explain the clause or clauses of the Constitution which were concerned in the controversy.
12. What specific limitations are laid upon the states by the Constitution?

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

- A. The Federal Convention.
- B. The Monroe Doctrine since the Civil War.
- C. The important controversies over slavery before 1840.
- D. The reforms of Roosevelt's administration.

Comprehensive Examination

HISTORY

Thursday, September 19

9 a.m.-12 m.

Selecting one of the five divisions answer SEVEN questions as required in Part I. Take about two hours and a quarter of your time for these questions.

If you have studied in your school course only the division thus selected, give the remaining three-quarters of an hour of your time to ONE additional subject from Part II of it.

If, on the other hand, you have studied more than one of these divisions, omit Part II and answer TWO additional questions from Part I of a different division from the one first selected. In reading the papers account will be taken of the year of your school program in which the division from which these two additional questions have been selected was studied.

Give dates, or approximate dates, where they are needed.

[INSTRUCTIONS FOR OLD PLAN CANDIDATES: Candidates entering College by the Old Plan should answer the required SEVEN questions of Part I in each Division of History which they offer. Part II in each Division should be disregarded by Old Plan candidates. The time allowed for each Division under the Old Plan is two hours only. At Yale Division III (Modern European History) is not accepted under the Old Plan.]

DIVISION I: ANCIENT HISTORY

PART I

(Answer *seven* questions only.)

GROUP I. (Answer *one* question only.)

1. Narrate the principal events in the life of Phidias and the life of Cicero.
2. Narrate the principal events in the life of Aristides and the life of Marius.

GROUP II. (Answer *two* questions only.)

3. Describe the attempts of Pericles to make Athens the leading city of the ancient world.
4. Sketch the history of Roman conquests in the eastern Mediterranean between 201 and 146 B.C.
5. Sketch the history of Caesar's campaigns in Gaul and against the Senatorial forces.

GROUP III. (Answer *one* question only.)

6. Was Sparta justified in claiming that her war against Athens, 431-404 B.C., was for the liberty of Greece?
7. What facts justify the praise of the government of the Roman Empire contained in the following quotation: "Seldom has the government of so large a part of the world been carried on for so long a time with such orderliness"?

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

GROUP IV. (Answer *two* portions only of question 8.)

8. Mark on map 135*b* or 82*b* (giving both location and name):
- The *four* leading Eastern nations immediately before the rise of Persia, the chief Teutonic settlements in the Roman Empire about 500 A.D.;
 - Any *five* of the following places: a Greek colony in Egypt, the most important oracle in Greece, an island associated with the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War, Elis, the Corinthian Gulf, the dwelling-place of the Greek gods, the chief city of the Seleucidae;
 - Any *five* of the following places: the chief Roman city in Northern Britain, the town the seizure of which provoked the Second Punic War, the headquarters of the pirates subdued by Pompey, the region lost by Rome as a result of the battle of the Teutoburg Forest, the defeat of Pyrrhus by the Romans, Cisalpine Gaul, the kingdom of Mithridates.

GROUP V. (Answer question 9 and *either* 10 or 11.)

- Write notes on any *five* of the following topics: Rome as a naval power, the Council of Nicaea, the colonial plans of Gaius Gracchus, the influence of mountains on the political development of Greece, the "preparedness" policy of Themistocles, the Rosetta stone, Aristophanes.
- Describe a Greek temple. Name the various orders or styles and explain the chief differences between them. Name several Greek temples the remains of which are still standing. (You may illustrate this question with drawings if you wish.)
- Trace the rise and spread of Christianity throughout the Roman Empire. How do you explain its triumph in spite of persecutions?

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

- The career and character of Alexander the Great and his influence upon the history of the world.
- The religion of (a) the Homeric Greeks, (b) the Egyptians, and (c) the Hebrews.
- The art of warfare among the Romans.
- Rome's treatment of her conquests both within and without Italy.

DIVISION II: MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

PART I

(Answer *seven* questions only.)

GROUP I. (Answer *one* question only.)

- Write fully on any *two* of the following persons: a Pope; one of the Holy Roman Emperors; a king of France; a man of the Renaissance.
- Write fully on any *two* of the following persons: a Protestant reformer; a character in the French Revolution; a statesman of the nineteenth century; a person who has played a leading rôle in the war of 1914

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

GROUP II. (Answer *two* questions only.)

3. Describe the duties and activities of the feudal lords.
4. By what means did Bismarck unify Germany?
5. Give an account of the Thirty Years' War.

GROUP III. (Answer *one* question only.)

6. What conditions do you find in the Renaissance which were favorable to the development of genius?
7. Why has Belgium so frequently been the scene of European wars? Through what wars has it earned the title of the "cockpit of Europe"?
8. What is meant by the temporal power of the Church? Give illustrations of the use of this power before 1300.

GROUP IV. (Answer *two* portions only of question 9.)

9. Mark on map 82*b* or 112*b* or 81*b* (giving both name and location):
 - a) *Five* cities (outside of Italy) which were important seaports in Europe during the fifteenth century;
 - b) *Two* important battlefields in each of the following wars: the Hundred Years' War, the Thirty Years' War, the Seven Years' War;
 - c) Aquitaine, Acre, Saxony, Bruges, Poland, Vienna.

GROUP V. (Answer question 10 and *either* 11 or 12.)

10. Write notes on *five* of the following topics: Treaty of Verdun; Salic Law; Machiavellian; La Rochelle; republican calendar; Bundesrath; astrology.
11. Give an account of the condition of the townsman, serf, and student in the Middle Ages.
12. Give a brief account of the formation of the Austro-Hungarian dual monarchy and of its present political organization.

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

- A. The Crusades.
- B. Germany before the Protestant Revolt.
- C. Napoleon Bonaparte.
- D. France under the Third Republic.

DIVISION III: MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

PART I

(Answer *seven* questions only.)

GROUP I. (Answer *one* question only.)

1. Write fully on any *two* of the following persons: Mirabeau, Walpole, Turgot, Joseph II.
2. Write fully on any *two* of the following persons: Napoleon III, Metternich, Emperor William II, Lloyd George.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

GROUP II. (Answer *two* questions only.)

3. What were the reasons for the ascendancy of France in the age of Louis XIV? What were the effects of this reign upon France?
4. What has been England's policy in the Eastern Question during the last hundred years as suggested by the following names: Navarino, Sevastopol, Beaconsfield, Armenian atrocities, Gallipoli?
5. What do you understand by the "Polish Question"? How did it arise? State specifically how you think it ought to be settled.

GROUP III. (Answer *one* question only.)

6. What resemblances and differences do you find between the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the French Revolution of 1789?
7. What methods have been tried in Europe in the last hundred years to make wars less frequent? What machinery do you think ought to be established for that purpose?

GROUP IV. (Answer *two* portions only of question 8.)

8. Mark on map 81*b* or 112*b* (giving both name and location):
 - a) *Five* of the following places: Port Arthur, the Isonzo, Poltava, Solferino, Bordeaux, Culloden, Riga;
 - b) The chief coal-producing areas in Europe;
 - c) The colonial empire of France about 1750 and in 1913.

GROUP V. (Answer question 9 and *either* 10 or 11.)

9. Write notes on *five* of the following topics: Herbert Spencer, Belgian Congo, the Chinese-Japanese War of 1894-95, the Mir, the Fashoda Incident, *Mittel-Europa*, the Directory.
10. Explain as fully as you can the principles of Marxian Socialism.
11. Explain what you mean by the following terms: Democracy, Imperialism, the Balance of Power, the Concert of Europe, Tariff Reform (in England), International Law, the doctrine of The Rights of Nationalities.

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

- A. The Ottoman Empire.
- B. The British parliamentary system.
- C. The development of modern science.
- D. The Hohenzollerns.

DIVISION IV: ENGLISH HISTORY

PART I

(Answer *seven* questions only.)

GROUP I. (Answer *one* question only.)

1. Show how in character and deeds Sir Francis Drake represented the spirit of his age.
2. By what steps did William Pitt, the elder, rise to power? Why was he so popular throughout the British Empire and why was George III so opposed to him?

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

GROUP II. (Answer *one* question only.)

3. What were the conditions in England which immediately preceded the Norman Conquest? Why did the Conquest prove so comparatively easy?
4. Give an account of the struggle between Richard II and the great feudal lords. Why was Richard finally dethroned? What claims did Henry IV have to the succession?

GROUP III. (Answer *two* questions only.)

5. Upon what principles did James I base his right to rule church and state in England? How did Charles I attempt to put these principles in practice?
6. Why was William of Orange invited to become king of England? What were the important events of his reign in the field of foreign affairs?
7. Trace the influence of the Puritans upon art, literature, and religion in England.

GROUP IV. (Answer question 8 and *either* 9 or 10.)

8. Explain fully what is meant by saying that in England the king reigns but does not rule.
9. What important part did England play before 1815 in the overthrow of Napoleon? Give specific facts and dates.
10. Trace the public career of Disraeli.

GROUP V. (Answer *both* parts of question 11.)

11. Mark on map 120*b* or 81*b* (giving both name and location):
 - a) *Five* of the following places: Cornwall, Bannockburn, Abbotsford, Middlesex, Falmouth, Bristol, Canterbury;
 - b) All possessions of the British Empire in the Eastern Hemisphere, other than those in Africa, in 1913.

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

- A. The growth of Parliament.
- B. The Reformation in England.
- C. Political reforms in England in the nineteenth century.
- D. Naval supremacy in English history.

DIVISION V: AMERICAN HISTORY

PART I

(Answer *seven* questions only.)

GROUP I. (Answer *one* question only.)

1. What conditions in England favored exploration during the period of the Tudors (1485-1603)? Give the names of three of the chief discoverers and specify the regions they explored.
2. Describe Burgoyne's campaign in New York in 1777. Explain the reasons for its failure and give the results which came from his surrender.
3. Show that Fiske has rightly named the period from 1783 to 1789 "the critical period of American history."

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

GROUP II. (Answer *two* questions only.)

4. Explain the origin of the two great political parties that existed in 1832. Trace their development from that date to 1852.
5. Trace the rise of the Abolition movement. What measures were taken in the South to check it?
6. What territorial acquisitions has the United States made since the Civil War? Under what circumstances and in what manner was each obtained?

GROUP III. (Answer *one* question only.)

7. Give the essential differences between the English and American ideas of representation previous to the Revolution. Why were such divergent ideas the normal outcome of the history of each?
8. Justify Jackson's support of the "spoils system." Is a permanent civil service consistent with the principles of a democracy? Give reasons for your answer.

GROUP IV. (Answer *two* portions only of question 9.)

9. Indicate on map 175*b* (giving both name and location):
 - a) The Mason and Dixon line, the southern boundary of the Northwest Territory, the Missouri Compromise line;
 - b) *Five* of the following places: Saratoga, Jamestown, Yorktown, Fort Duquesne, Kaskaskia, Port Hudson, Pike's Peak;
 - c) The Oregon Trail, the Santa Fé Trail.

GROUP V. (Answer question 10 and *either* 11 or 12.)

10. Write notes on *five* of the following men: John Jay, Kit Carson, Albert Gallatin, John Hay, Brigham Young, Lord Amherst, Robert Lansing, George William Curtis.
11. Explain the process by which a revenue bill becomes a law. What three options are left to the President in dealing with bills passed by Congress?
12. What important rule of procedure has been recently adopted by the Senate? Why was it found necessary?

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

- A. The history of the relations of the United States and Canada.
- B. The history of the policy maintained since 1803 by the United States toward the peoples of her newly acquired territories.
- C. The causes of the Civil War.
- D. America's political relations with China.

Comprehensive Examination

HISTORY

Thursday, June 19

9 a.m.-12 m.

Selecting one of the five divisions answer SIX questions as required in Part I. Take about two hours and a quarter of your time for these questions.

If in your school course you have studied only this division, give the remaining three-quarters of an hour to ONE additional subject from Part II.

If, on the other hand, you have studied more than one division, omit Part II of the division first selected and answer TWO additional questions from Part I of a different division from the one first selected.

DIVISION I: ANCIENT HISTORY

PART I

(Answer *six* questions only.)

GROUP I. (*Required.*)

1. Write a biography of any *two* of the following persons, selecting one from group (a) and one from group (b):
 a) Themistocles, Demosthenes the Orator, Socrates;
 b) Crassus, Cato the Elder, Marcus Aurelius.

GROUP II. (Answer *one* question only.)

2. What contributions to the architecture and science of later times were made (a) by the Babylonians, and (b) by the Egyptians?
3. Give an account of the relations between the Greeks and the Persians from the end of the Peloponnesian War to the Peace of Antalcidas.
4. What led to Greek colonization in the eighth and seventh centuries before Christ? What was the relation of the Greek parent city to its colonies?

GROUP III. (Answer *one* question only.)

5. Give an account of the First Mithradatic War, and show its relation to events in Italy.
6. Describe the changes in government brought about by Augustus.
7. Give an account of the barbarian invasions of the Roman Empire since the beginning of the Christian Era.

GROUP IV. (Answer *one* question only.)

8. In what respects is it true to say that the growth of Christianity contributed to the downfall of the Roman Empire?
9. To what extent is it true to say that "Rome fell in 476 A.D."?
10. What is meant by Hellenistic culture? How did it differ from Hellenic culture?

GROUP V. (*Required.*)

11. Write brief notes on *five* of the following topics: Code of Hammurabi; dicasts; Greek dress; *coloni*; Parthenon; *municipium*; Pompeii; *Corpus Juris Civilis*.

GROUP VI. (Answer *two* parts only of question 12.)

12. On map 134*b*:

- a) Trace the route of Alexander the Great to the end of 330 B.C., indicating by name the principal cities, battlefields, and the more important rivers crossed.
- b) Locate and name *five* of the following rivers and mountains: Taurus; Po; Trebia; Ebro; Danube; Voltumnus; Aetna.
- c) Locate and name *five* of the following places:
the capital of the Assyrian Empire,
Athenian silver mines,
site of the last battle in the Peloponnesian War,
site of the death of Hasdrubal,
a region conquered and colonized by Romans in the time of Trajan,
site of a victory of Marius over the Germans,
site of the defeat of the Huns in 451 A.D.

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

- A. The Homeric Poems.
- B. The Importance of Sea-Power in the Ancient World.
- C. The Roman Senate.
- D. The Land Question during the Roman Republic.

DIVISION II: MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

PART I

(Answer *six* questions only.)

GROUP I. (*Required.*)

1. Write fully upon two of the following persons, selecting one from group (a) and one from group (b): (a) Mohammed, Frederick Barbarossa; (b) Voltaire, Cavour.

GROUP II. (Answer *one* question.)

2. Give an account of the development of the towns (communes) in the Middle Ages, and show their effect on the political and social life of the time. Name two early communes in France and two in Italy.
3. What is meant by the "revival of learning?" Name two scholars prominent in it. When did each live and what did each do?
4. Give an account of the struggle between Charles V and Francis I. How did this struggle influence the course of the German Reformation?

GROUP III. (Answer *one* question.)

5. Sketch the rise of Prussia as a European power to 1815.
6. Compare the political conditions in Italy in 1815 with the conditions in 1870.

GROUP IV. (Answer *one* question.)

7. The thirteenth century has been called in a recent historical work "the greatest of centuries." What were some of the things which made it great?
8. Illustrate the differences between medieval and modern practices by describing either (a) a medieval and a modern battle, or (b) a medieval and a modern trial, or (c) a medieval and a modern education.

GROUP V. (Required.)

9. Explain five of the following terms, arranging them in chronological order and giving approximate dates: Prisoner of the Vatican, Strasbourg Oaths, Massacre of St. Bartholomew, Council of Constance, Guelfs, Civil Constitution of the Clergy, Czecho-Slovaks.

GROUP VI. (Required.)

10. Mark on map 112*b*:

- a) The names and boundaries of Brandenburg, Bohemia, and Bavaria in 1648.
- b) The names and boundaries of the lands ruled over by Henry II of England, either as sovereign or as vassal.
- c) The name and location of two important battlefields in each of the following wars: the Hundred Years' War, the War of the Spanish Succession, the Great War of 1914.

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

- A. Heresies in the Middle Ages and Their Treatment by the Church.
- B. The Huguenots.
- C. Philosophers of the Eighteenth Century.
- D. The Break-up of the Turkish Empire.

DIVISION III: MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

PART I

(Answer *six* questions only.)

GROUP I. (Answer *one* question.)

1. Sketch the rise of Prussia to 1815.
2. Why was Great Britain willing to receive William III as king, and why did he consent to become king? How did the English Revolution of 1688 affect the fortunes of Louis XIV of France?

GROUP II. (Answer *one* question.)

3. How was it possible for Napoleon to become a despotic ruler of France by 1804? After his final defeat in 1815 was there ever a revival of his popularity? Give definite facts to illustrate your answer.
4. When, by whom, and in what manner were the Russian serfs emancipated? Write briefly on the Russian Revolution of 1905.
5. Explain why Italy joined in an alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1882, and why she abandoned that alliance after 1914.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

GROUP III. (Answer *one* question.)

6. Contrast the British and the German colonial empires at the outbreak of war in 1914 and name the chief colonies of each.
7. Sketch the work of three of the following men, showing how each contributed to the socialist movement: Robert Owen, Karl Marx, Ferdinand Lassalle, Lenine.
8. What series of events led up to the Congress of Berlin in 1878? Point out wherein the decisions of the Congress have, or have not, aided the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

GROUP IV. (Answer *one* question.)

9. What is meant by the "balance of power?" What part did it play in European history in the eighteenth century? State the main features of the plan which has been recently proposed to supersede the idea of the balance of power.
10. Show by specific examples how the Congress of Vienna handed peoples over to the rule of foreigners without their consent. Why is such conduct more open to criticism at the time of the Congress of Vienna than at the time of the Treaty of Utrecht a century before?

GROUP V. (*Required.*)

11. Indicate the approximate date, and explain the historical meaning of two of the following quotations:
"I sought to act the part of an honest broker."
"There are no more Pyrenees."
"Would you go to war for a mere scrap of paper?"
"After us, the deluge."
"The wrong done to Alsace-Lorraine must be righted."
"I called a new world into existence to redress the balance of the old."

GROUP VI. (*Required.*)

12. a) On map 112*b* locate and name *five* of the following battles: Fontenoy, Rossbach, Austerlitz, Sadowa, Sedan, the Marne.
- b) On map 112*b* mark the chief iron- and oil-producing areas of Europe, giving the names of some cities in these areas, or of the national states in which these areas lie.
- c) On map 81*b* mark *five* of the following places: Kimberley, Kiao-chau, Plassey, Durazzo, Vladivostok, Gallipoli, Bagdad.

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

- A. The Opening Up of China.
- B. Imperial Federation in the British Empire.
- C. The Importance of Railroads in the Great War.
- D. Nationalism and Internationalism.

DIVISION IV: ENGLISH HISTORY

PART I

(Answer *six* questions only.)

GROUP I. (*Required.*)

1. Write fully on *two* of the following persons: John Wyclif; Mary, Queen of Scots; Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford; John Bright; David Lloyd George.

GROUP II. (Answer *one* question.)

2. "No free man shall be taken, or imprisoned, or dispossessed, or outlawed, or banished, or in any way destroyed, nor will we go upon him, nor send upon him, except by the legal judgment of his peers or by the law of the land." From what document is this a quotation? What is the significance of this quotation in English history?
3. In what respects was the "Tudor despotism" despotic? Why did the people of England accept this despotism? When did it come to an end?

GROUP III. (Answer *one* question.)

4. When and why did England adopt the policy of free trade?
5. Why is the government of England sometimes said to be more democratic than that of the United States?
6. What interests did England have in the Crimean War? What part did England play in the war? What were the terms of peace?

GROUP IV. (Answer *one* question.)

7. Give an account of the rise and growth of the British Empire as suggested by six of the following headings: Robert Clive, Botany Bay, Lucknow, Paul Kruger, Lord Cromer, Jan Smuts, protectorate, imperial federation.
8. Trace the relations between the defeat of the Spanish Armada and the growth of England as a maritime and colonial power.

GROUP V. (Answer *one* question.)

9. Explain the importance to Great Britain of five of the following places: Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, Persian Gulf, Dardanelles, Hong Kong, Singapore.
10. State the arguments (*a*) in favor of, and (*b*) against, home rule in Ireland.

GROUP VI. (*Required.*)

11. On map 121*b* locate and name:
 - a) The Roman Walls in Britain, the Danelaw, the Fens;
 - b) *Three* of the following battles: Marston Moor, Naseby, Newbury, Worcester;
 - c) *Four* of the following English counties: Kent, Sussex, Middlesex, Devon, York.

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

- A. The Norman Conquest.
- B. The Reformation in England.
- C. Great Britain and the Napoleonic Wars.
- D. The Unionist Party.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)

DIVISION V: AMERICAN HISTORY

PART I

(Answer *six* questions only.)

GROUP I. (*Required.*)

1. Write fully on the public services of any *one* of the following men: U. S. Grant, John Marshall, Theodore Roosevelt.

GROUP II. (*Answer one* question.)

2. What policy did Edmund Andros attempt to carry out, and to what extent did he succeed?
3. Describe the attempt made to unite the colonies in 1754. Why did it fail?
4. Explain fully the effects of the development of cotton-growing upon the political history of the United States.

GROUP III. (*Answer one* question.)

5. Who were the candidates for the presidency in 1860? What party did each represent? Who won? What were the reasons for his victory?
6. Discuss the new problems which the American people were called upon to solve as a result of the Spanish-American War.
7. Mention three occasions on which difficulties have arisen between Great Britain and the United States and have been adjusted without war. Explain what each difficulty was and how it was adjusted.

GROUP IV. (*Answer one* question.)

8. How can a bill become a law without the President's signature? In what circumstances can the President prevent a bill from becoming a law without vetoing it?
9. By what authority and through what agency did the United States control interstate commerce before 1914?

GROUP V. (*Required.*)

10. Make a list, in logical order, of eight or ten titles for chapters showing the development of American history from the close of the Revolutionary War to the present time. Give dates covered by each chapter heading.

GROUP VI. (*Required.*)

11. On map 175*b* (*a*) shade any part of the present United States held in joint occupation with a foreign power in 1840; (*b*) shade and name the states whose electoral vote was in doubt in the election of 1876; (*c*) locate and name the site of *four* of the following places: the first capital of the Southern Confederacy, the place where the treaty was signed which ended the Russo-Japanese War, the Pullman strike, the first permanent Spanish settlement in America, Grant's victory of July, 1863, copper-mining districts.

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

- A. The Relations between the United States and Mexico.
- B. National Party Conventions.
- C. The United States as a World-Power.
- D. Westward Expansion (to 1860).

HISTORY

Thursday, September 18

9 a.m.-12 m.

Selecting one of the five divisions answer SIX questions as required in Part I. Take about two hours and a quarter of your time for these questions.

If you have studied in your school course only the division thus selected, give the remaining three-quarters of an hour of your time to ONE additional subject from Part II of it.

If, on the other hand, you have studied more than one of these divisions, omit Part II and answer TWO additional questions from Part I of a different division from the one first selected.

[INSTRUCTIONS FOR OLD PLAN CANDIDATES: Candidates entering College by the Old Plan should answer the required SIX questions of Part I in each Division of History which they offer. Part II in each Division should be disregarded by Old Plan candidates. The time allowed for each Division under the Old Plan is two hours only. At Yale Division III (Modern European History) is not accepted under the Old Plan.]

DIVISION I: ANCIENT HISTORY

PART I

(Answer *six* questions only.)

GROUP I. (*Required.*)

1. Write fully upon any *two* of the following persons, selecting one from group (a) and one from group (b): (a) Darius the Great, Epaminondas, Xenophon; (b) Pompey, Hadrian, Theodoric the Ostrogoth.

GROUP II. (Answer *one* question only.)

2. Point out the advantages and disadvantages of the geographical position of ancient Phoenicia.
3. Why did Sparta fail to retain the leadership of Greece after the Peloponnesian War?
4. Sketch the Peloponnesian War to the Peace of Nicias, omitting all discussion of the causes of the war.

GROUP III. (Answer *one* question only.)

5. Describe the government of Rome in the period of the First and Second Punic Wars.
6. How was the Empire organized under Diocletian?
7. What was the frontier policy during the first two centuries of the Roman Empire?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

GROUP IV. (Answer *one* question only.)

8. Contrast the Greeks and the Romans from the points of view of creative ability, success in governing, and military achievement.
9. Comment upon the statement that "Rome's greatest contribution to civilization was her law." What men were famous in the history of Roman law?
10. Compare the struggle of ancient Greece against the Persians with that of modern Greece against the Turks.

GROUP V. (Required.)

11. Write brief notes on five of the following topics: amphictyony, satrap, chorus, Vandal, diocese, Manilian Law, Plato's *Republic*.

GROUP VI. (Required.)

12. On map 134*b*:
 - a) Trace the route of the Ten Thousand, indicating the names of places of interest.
 - b) Name and locate the territories added to the Roman Empire from 202 B.C. to 133 B.C.
 - c) Name and locate *five* of the following places: Nineveh, Eurymedon, Illyricum, Ravenna, Saguntum, Rhodes, Antioch.

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

- A. Greek Architecture.
- B. Education at Athens in the Time of Pericles.
- C. Roman Municipalities.
- D. The Roman Legion.

DIVISION II: MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

PART I

(Answer *six* questions only.)

GROUP I. (Required.)

1. Write fully upon *two* of the following persons, choosing one from group (a) and one from group (b): (a) Innocent III, Philip II of Spain; (b) Peter the Great, Thiers.

GROUP II. (Answer *one* question only.)

2. Give an account of the growth of Frankish power to the coronation of Charlemagne.
3. What influence did the Crusades have upon the civilization of Europe?
4. What contributions did the Great Elector make to the development of Prussia?

GROUP III. (Answer *one* question only.)

5. What were the weaknesses in the old kingdom of Poland? How did Poland lose her independence?
6. Why were Frederick the Great and Catherine the Great called enlightened despots? Describe the work of one of them.
7. Give an account of the establishment of the Third French Republic.

GROUP IV. (Answer *one* question only.)

8. Explain the statement: The church, throughout the Middle Ages, was a civil government as well as an ecclesiastical organization.
9. State and criticize the territorial settlements made by the Congress of Vienna.

GROUP V. (*Required.*)

10. Explain *five* of the following topics, arranging them in chronological order and giving approximate dates: First Consul, Anabaptist, North German Confederation, Cluny reform, Counter-Reformation, Treaty of Westphalia, *Divine Comedy*.

GROUP VI. (*Required.*)

11. a) On map 104*b* shade the most important colonial possessions of France, England, and Spain immediately after the close of the Seven Years' War.
- b) On map 112*b* locate and name *five* of the following places: Tours, Rheims, Avignon, Milan, Berlin, Antwerp, Leipzig.
- c) On map 112*b* shade and name *four* of the following districts: Normandy, Bohemia, Montenegro, Tuscany, Savoy.

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

- A. Chivalry.
- B. Humanists.
- C. The Age of Louis XIV.
- D. Napoleon III.

DIVISION III: MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

PART I

(Answer *six* questions only.)

GROUP I. (Answer *one* question only.)

1. Give an account of the War of the Spanish Succession, including a statement of the terms of the peace which ended the war.
2. Why did France aid the American Revolutionists? Trace the effects of the American Revolution on the struggle for political liberty in France.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

GROUP II. (Answer *two* questions only.)

3. When and why was the monarchy of Louis XVI overthrown?
4. Give an account of the part played by the House of Savoy in the unification of Italy.
5. Describe in detail the political and economic aims which Germany and Austria-Hungary hoped to attain by engaging in the war of 1914.
6. Give an account of the Greek War of Independence, indicating some approximate dates.

GROUP III. (Answer *one* question only.)

7. What conditions between 1805 and 1870 aided, and what obstructed, the achievement of national unity in Germany?
8. Explain fully why Germany has been eager to obtain colonies.
9. By what methods did Bismarck attempt to satisfy the demands of labor?

GROUP IV. (*Required.*)

10. Write brief notes on *five* of the following topics: Factory Acts, Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, Chinese-Japanese War, Albania, the Paris Commune, Bagdad Railway, Gabelle.

GROUP V. (*Required.*)

11. *a)* On map 112*b* name and shade the areas which France and Italy hoped to acquire after the war of 1914.
- b)* Mark on 112*b* the name and location of *four*: Czechs, Magyars, Austrian Germans, Prussian Poland, Flemings.
- c)* Mark on map 112*b* *five* of the following rivers: Loire, Meuse, Somme, Piave, Elbe, Oder, Scheldt.

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

- A. The Struggles between the French and the English for the Control of North America.
- B. French Constitutions.
- C. British Policy in the Far East.
- D. The Hapsburgs.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 5)

DIVISION IV: ENGLISH HISTORY

PART I

(Answer *six* questions only.)

GROUP I. (*Required.*)

1. Write fully on *two* of the following persons: Simon de Montfort, Earl of Clarendon, Robert Walpole, Cecil Rhodes.

GROUP II. (Answer *one* question.)

2. What were the relations between England and Scotland during the reign of Edward I? When and on what terms were England and Scotland united?
3. How did Henry II attempt to limit the power of the church? Why did he think it necessary to do so?

GROUP III. (Answer *one* question.)

4. Explain the historical origin of any *two* of the following terms: trial by jury, indictment by grand jury, habeas corpus, privy council.
5. How has the Reform Bill of 1832 been supplemented by later measures?

GROUP IV. (Answer *one* question.)

6. Give an account of the growth of British power in India.
7. What changes in the colonial policy of England took place during the nineteenth century? Cite definite examples from the history of Canada or of Australia.

GROUP V. (Answer *one* question.)

8. Why was the attempt of the Puritans to establish a commonwealth in England unsuccessful?
9. What circumstances led to the formation of the "Entente"? In what respects did this understanding alter British policy?

GROUP VI. (*Required.*)

10. On map 120*b* locate and name (a) *five* British seaports of importance at present, (b) *three* cathedral cities in England, (c) Battle of the Boyne, Dunbar, Culloden, Hastings, Sedgemoor, Edinburgh, Cambridge.

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

- A. The Age of Elizabeth.
- B. The Jacobite Risings.
- C. Liberal Legislation in the Twentieth Century.
- D. England in Egypt.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)

DIVISION V: AMERICAN HISTORY

PART I

(Answer *six* questions only.)

GROUP I. (*Required.*)

1. Write fully on the public career of any *one* of the following men: Alexander Hamilton, Henry Clay, Jefferson Davis.

GROUP II. (Answer *one* question.)

2. Give an account of the Dutch rule in New Netherlands. How and when did it end?
3. What principles did England assert previous to the Revolution concerning control over the colonies? What principles did the colonies maintain in opposition?
4. How did the Federal Government first acquire a national domain, and how was this domain organized?

GROUP III. (Answer *one* question.)

5. What was the connection between westward expansion and the anti-slavery agitation?
6. How did the national banking system established during the Civil War differ from the national bank incorporated in 1791?
7. Give an account of the history of the Progressive party. What bearing had it on the first election of Woodrow Wilson?

GROUP IV. (Answer *one* question.)

8. What methods are prescribed by the federal Constitution for proposing and ratifying amendments to the federal Constitution?
9. What are the "elastic clauses" of the federal Constitution? Give an example of the use of these clauses.

GROUP V. (Answer *one* question.)

10. Discuss the statement that "the giving the ballot to the negro was a crime."
11. "General Grant was a great president as well as a great soldier." Discuss the accuracy of this statement.
12. What effect has the Great War had upon the activities of the Federal Government?

GROUP VI. (*Required.*)

13. On map 175*b* (a) shade and name the areas affected by the Compromise of 1850; (b) mark the name and boundary of areas affected by the Kansas-Nebraska Act and by the Emancipation Proclamation; (c) locate and name *five* of the following places: Yorktown, Vicksburg, Bennington, Santa Fé, Lake of the Woods, Leavenworth, New Sweden.

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

- A. Pan-Americanism.
- B. The Whig Party.
- C. Education in the Colonial Period.
- D. Reconstruction in the South.

Comprehensive Examination

HISTORY

Thursday, June 24

9 a.m.-12 m.

From the five divisions of history select the one in which you are best prepared and follow the printed directions.

DIVISION I: ANCIENT HISTORY

Answer SEVEN questions as required in Part I. Take about two hours and a quarter of your time for these questions.

If in your school course you have studied only this division, give the remaining three-quarters of an hour to ONE additional subject from Part II.

If, on the other hand, you have studied more than one division, omit Part II of the division first selected and answer TWO additional questions from Part I of a different division from the one first selected.

Number the questions in your examination book as they are numbered on the examination paper.

In answering all questions except the map questions, give some dates or indicate the time relation:

PART I

GROUP I. (*Required.*)

1. Give the important facts in the lives of two of the following persons, selecting one from group (*a*) and one from group (*b*), and particularly show how the life of each affected his times:
a) Peisistratus, Agesilaus, Plato;
b) Marius, Cicero, Trajan.

GROUP II. (*Answer one question.*)

2. Discuss the importance of the railroad from Constantinople to Bagdad in the light of ancient history.
3. Describe carefully the organization and administration of the Persian Empire. Cite some similar organization from later history, indicating similarities or differences.
4. Discuss the belief in regard to monotheism among the Egyptians, the Hebrews, and the Persians.

GROUP III. (*Answer one question.*)

5. Account for the development of Greek sculpture. Name one famous Greek sculptor, tell the period in which he lived, and describe the character of one of his works.
6. In what ways was the political and commercial development of Greece influenced by the geography and climate of the country?
7. Indicate the extent of Alexander the Great's Empire at his death. Tell the story of the break-up of his empire, explaining why it broke up so rapidly.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

GROUP IV. (Answer *one* question.)

8. When and why was the office of Tribune created at Rome? What were the powers of the Tribune at the period when they were most extensive? What part did the office of Tribune play in the Augustan government?
9. What were the evils which Gaius Gracchus tried to correct? By what measures did he try to remedy the situation?
10. Describe the relations between the Christian Church and the Roman State to the death of Constantine.

GROUP V. (*Required.*)

11. Select one of the following topics and discuss it with some degree of fulness:
(a) Athenian Oratory; (b) The Roman Army; or (c) the Influence of the Germans upon the Decline of the Roman Empire Prior to the Death of Alaric.

GROUP VI. (*Required.*)

12. Write brief notes identifying *five* of the following topics: Cannae, Cnossus, helots, hieroglyphics, ostracism, Pylos, Horace.

GROUP VII. (*Answer two parts.*)

13. On map 134a:
 - a) Locate and name *five* places which were important in connection with the First Punic War.
 - b) Locate and name *five* of the following places: Olympus, Melos, Chersonesus, Corcyra, Tyre, Rubicon, Elbe, Adrianople.
 - c) Locate and name the site of *five* of the following places:
The Great Pyramid,
First encounter of the Greeks with the fleet of Xerxes,
A city destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius,
Alexander's first battle with the forces of Persia,
Site of the Isthmian Games,
Residence of the Exarch,
An Italian city which joined Hannibal.

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

14. Roman Historians.
15. Greek Philosophy.
16. Athenian Commerce in the Age of Pericles.
17. Influence of Capitalists in the Later Roman Republic.

DIVISION II: MEDIEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

PART I

Answer SEVEN questions as required in Part I. Take about two hours and a quarter of your time for these questions.

If in your school course you have studied only this division, give the remaining three-quarters of an hour to ONE additional subject from Part II.

If, on the other hand, you have studied more than one division, omit Part II of the division first selected and answer TWO additional questions from Part I of a different division from the one first selected.

Number the questions in your examination book as they are numbered on the examination paper.

In answering all questions except the map questions, give some dates or indicate the time relation.

GROUP I. (*Required.*)

18. Give the important facts in the life of one of the following persons and show clearly how his life affected his times: Charlemagne, Louis IX of France, St. Francis of Assisi, Martin Luther, Louis XVI.

GROUP II. (*Answer one question.*)

19. Discuss three ways in which the Roman Empire contributed to the civilization of the Middle Ages.
20. How were (a) commerce, (b) the feudal system, and (c) the government and political position of the towns affected by the Crusades?

GROUP III. (*Answer one question.*)

21. What principles and interests were at stake in the Investiture Struggle? What were the leading events in the struggle and what were its consequences for the Emperor and for the Church?
22. Give an account of the acts or ideas of three of the following Popes, and explain how their ideas or acts affected the development of papal power: Gregory VII, Innocent III, Boniface VIII, Alexander VI, Pius IX, Leo XIII.

GROUP IV. (*Answer one question.*)

23. Discuss the importance of the work of three of the principal explorers or discoverers between 1250 and 1500.
24. Name the principal towns, countries, and bodies of water through which spices would probably pass to reach (a) Hamburg in the fifteenth century, and (b) London in the sixteenth century.
25. Give an account of the causes, progress, and results of the Dutch struggle for independence. What commercial position did Holland attain in the seventeenth century, and how was her wealth acquired?

GROUP V. (*Answer one question.*)

26. What were the permanent results of the French Revolution? Show, in your answer, how two other countries as well as France were affected by the French Revolution.
27. What is meant by the rise of nationalism? How was the nationalistic feeling promoted in Italy? By what steps was Italy unified in the nineteenth century?

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

GROUP VI. (Required.)

28. Write brief notes identifying *five* of the following topics: Compurgation, Lombard League, Craft Guilds, Leonardo da Vinci, Partitions of Poland, Communist Manifesto, Austria's ultimatum to Servia.

GROUP VII. (Answer two parts.)

29. On map 134a:

- a) Mark the divisions into which the Holy Roman Empire was divided by the Treaty of Verdun;
- b) Draw, so far as the map permits, by a solid line the boundaries of the Ottoman Empire at its greatest extent, and by a dotted line the boundaries of 1914. Indicate by name the countries in Europe which had secured their independence of the Ottoman Empire by 1914;
- c) Locate by number the places chiefly associated with five of the following persons: (i) Savonarola, (ii) Huss, (iii) Saladin, (iv) Henry of Navarre, (v) Robespierre, (vi) D'Annunzio, (vii) Prince Eugene of Savoy, (viii) Lord Nelson. (At the edge of the map write the name of the place with the corresponding number and person.)

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

30. Town Life in the Middle Ages.
31. Mohammedanism.
32. The Colonial Rivalry between England and France.
33. Modern Science and the Art of War.

DIVISION III: MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

Answer **SEVEN** questions as required in Part I. Take about two hours and a quarter of your time for these questions.

If in your school course you have studied only this division, give the remaining three-quarters of an hour to **ONE** additional subject from Part II.

If, on the other hand, you have studied more than one division, omit Part II of the division first selected and answer **TWO** additional questions from Part I of a different division from the one first selected.

Number the questions in your examination book as they are numbered on the examination paper.

In answering all questions except the map question, give some dates or indicate the time relation.

PART I

GROUP I. (Required.)

34. What contributions to liberty were made by three of the following men: John Milton, George Fox, Rousseau, Lafayette, Garibaldi?

GROUP II. (Answer two questions.)

35. What were the features of the reign of Louis XIV which led men to call him the "Grand Monarch"? Name four of the leading persons of his reign.

36. What were the problems to be solved in establishing Russia as a European power? What did Peter the Great, Catherine II, and Nicholas II contribute to the solution of these problems?
37. Give an account of the character and abilities of Louis XVI and of Marie Antoinette. What were the reasons for Louis XVI's execution? What are the points of similarity and difference between him and Nicholas II of Russia?
38. Why was England so persistent an enemy of Napoleon? What part did England play in the Napoleonic Wars?

GROUP III. (Answer *one* question.)

39. How was the Roman Catholic Church treated by the French Revolutionists, by Napoleon, and by the Third French Republic?
40. What were Bismarck's policies toward the church and toward the working-classes? How far were these policies successful?
41. Give an account of the career of Napoleon III, discussing his political principles, foreign policies, and the results of each of his military enterprises.

GROUP IV. (Answer *one* question.)

42. Sketch the rise of Japan as a world-power. What have been the effects of the World War upon Japan's position?
43. In what regions and in what ways were British commercial and imperial interests menaced by Germany after 1898? What steps did England take to lessen the menace and to strengthen her position?
44. Explain the conflict of interests between Russia and Austria in the Balkans from 1878 to 1914.

GROUP V. (*Required.*)

45. Write brief notes identifying *five* of the following topics: The Encyclopaedists, Darwinism, Saar Valley, Principle of "Self-determination," Italia Irredenta, Economic boycott, Communist Manifesto.

GROUP VI. (Take *two* parts.)

46. On map 134a:
 - a) Draw by a solid line, so far as the map permits, the boundaries of the Ottoman Empire at its greatest extent, and by a dotted line the boundaries of 1914. Indicate by name what countries in Europe had secured their independence of the Ottoman Empire by 1914.
 - b) Locate and name *five* of the following places: Prague, Silesia, Heligoland, Baku, Potsdam, Kiel Canal, Waterloo.
 - c) Mark the Western Front after the First Battle of the Marne, marking the names of four places near this Front which were important in the World War.

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

47. Colonial Rivalry between England and France.
48. Modern Science and the Art of War.
49. The Racial Problem in Austria-Hungary.
50. The Partition of Africa.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)

DIVISION IV: ENGLISH HISTORY

Answer SEVEN questions as required in Part I. Take about two hours and a quarter of your time for these questions.

If in your school course you have studied only this division, give the remaining three-quarters of an hour to ONE additional subject from Part II.

If on the other hand, you have studied more than one division, omit Part II of the division first selected and answer TWO additional questions from Part I of a different division from the one first selected.

Number the questions in your examination book as they are numbered on the examination paper.

In answering all questions except the map question, give some dates or indicate the time relation.

PART I

GROUP I. (Answer *one* question.)

51. In what ways did the following rulers seek to increase the royal revenues: William the Conqueror, Henry VII, Charles I?
52. What changes in the religious life of England were brought about by Wycliffe, by Archbishop Laud, and by John Wesley?

GROUP II. (Answer *one* question.)

53. For what reasons does Alfred deserve the title "the Great"?
54. What were the rights and duties of the lord, the free man, and the serf on the medieval manor? How did the Black Death affect the condition of the serfs?
55. Sketch the rise, influence, and dissolution of the monasteries in England.

GROUP III. (Answer *one* question.)

56. Outline the history of the English East India Company, indicating its origin, its relations to the government of England, and its influence upon the growth of the British Empire.
57. Sketch the growth of British power in the Mediterranean.
58. Sketch the development of British power in South Africa. How is South Africa governed at present?

GROUP IV. (Answer *one* question.)

59. Explain fully why the movement which led to the dethronement of James II was called "The Glorious Revolution." What checks were placed upon royal authority as a result of that revolution?
60. In what ways did George III attempt to control British domestic and imperial affairs? By whom and by what means was his policy checked? How was the movement for liberalism in England affected by the French Revolution?

GROUP V. (Answer *one* question.)

61. Why is the government of England sometimes said to be more democratic than that of the United States?
62. What was the condition of the industrial class in England during the first half of the nineteenth century? What were the causes of this situation? What measures were taken to correct it during this period?

GROUP VI. (*Required.*)

63. Write brief notes identifying *five* of the following topics: Synod of Whitby, Benefit of Clergy, Instrument of Government, Utopia, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Electoral Reform Act of 1918, George Eliot, Witenagemot.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 7)

GROUP VII. (Answer *two* parts.)

64. a) On map 100*b* locate and name *five* British self-governing dominions.
b) On map 121*b* locate and name *five* of the following places: Lancashire, Middlesex, the Clyde, the Mersey, the Firth of Forth, Manchester, Plymouth.
c) On map 121*b* locate by number five of the following places, not including London, which were important in connection with the following men: (i) Augustine, (ii) King Harold, (iii) Shakespeare, (iv) Robert Bruce, (v) Joseph Chamberlain (vi) Thomas Cranmer, (vii) William III. (On the edge of the map write the name of the place with the corresponding number and person.)

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

65. Inclosures in England.
66. English Universities.
67. English Historians.
68. The British Labor Problem since 1900.

DIVISION V: AMERICAN HISTORY AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Answer SEVEN questions as required in Part I. Take about two hours and a quarter of your time for these questions.

If in your school course you have studied only this division, give the remaining three-quarters of an hour to ONE additional subject from Part II.

If on the other hand, you have studied more than one division, omit Part II of the division first selected and answer TWO additional questions from Part I of a different division from the one first selected.

Number the questions in your examination book as they are numbered on the examination paper.

In answering all questions except the map question, give some dates, or indicate the time relation.

PART I

GROUP I. (*Required.*)

69. Write on the public services of any one of the following men, showing fully his importance in American history: Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall, Grover Cleveland.

GROUP II. (Answer *one* question.)

70. Compare the colonies of Massachusetts and Virginia in the time of Charles II in respect to government, industries, and social life.
71. What were the effects in the American colonies of the English Revolution of 1688?
72. Describe the part played by France in the American Revolution.

GROUP III. (Answer *one* question.)

73. What difficulties were experienced in the ratification of the Constitution? Name two leading supporters of ratification.
74. Compare the naval policy of Germany toward American commerce during the World War with the naval policy of England and of France between 1793 and 1812.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

75. Why did Congress object to the presidential plan of reconstruction in the South? What was the plan of Congress? In what ways did southerners attempt to avoid the consequences of congressional reconstruction?

GROUP IV. (Answer *one* question.)

76. What have been the most important agencies in the development of the West since 1860? What laws have been passed by Congress to further this development?
77. Why did Kansas and Nevada support Bryan for President in 1896, and why did Massachusetts support McKinley?
78. What part did the United States take in the movement for international peace between the Spanish War and the World War?

GROUP V. (Answer *one* question.)

79. Explain how the Constitution provides for a government of "checks and balances." Describe three limitations imposed by the Constitution upon the authority of a state and three limitations upon the powers of the federal government.
80. What is the Electoral College in theory and in practice? Describe fully the present method of nominating presidential candidates.

GROUP VI. (*Required.*)

81. Write brief notes identifying *five* of the following topics: Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, Writs of Assistance, Marquette, Northwest Ordinance, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, Impeachment.

GROUP VII. (Answer *a*) and either *b*) or *c*.)

82. On map 175*b*:

c) Locate and name the site of *five* of the following places:

A great iron-mining center,
A French fort west of the Alleghenies,
The "Western Reserve,"
The Erie Canal,
Farragut's victory of April, 1862,
Meade's victory of July, 1863,
Place where gold was first discovered.

b) Mark the route of La Salle, and shade the territory included in the New England Confederation.

c) Mark the route covered by Burgoyne's army in 1777; and shade the areas definitely added to the United States in the decade from 1845 to 1855 inclusive.

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

83. The Spanish Colonial System in America.
84. The Relations between the United States and England since 1815.
85. The United States and the Orient.
86. Reforms in American Banking since 1860.

HISTORY

Thursday, September 23

9 a.m.-12 m.

From the five divisions of history select the one in which you are best prepared and follow the printed directions.

DIVISION I: ANCIENT HISTORY

Answer SIX questions as required in Part I. Take about two hours and a quarter of your time for these questions.

If in your school course you have studied only this division, give the remaining three-quarters of an hour to ONE additional subject from Part II.

If, on the other hand, you have studied more than one division, omit Part II of the division first selected and answer TWO additional questions from Part I of a different division from the one first selected.

Number the questions in your examination book as they are numbered on the examination paper.

In answering all questions except the map questions, give some dates, or indicate the time relation.

PART I

GROUP I. (Answer *one* question.)

1. Give the important facts in the lives of any *two* of the following persons, selecting one from group (a) and one from group (b), and particularly show how the life of each affected his own times: (a) Xerxes, Solon, Euripides; (b) Sulla, Virgil, Diocletian.

GROUP II. (Answer *one* question.)

2. Outline the history of the city of Babylon to the conquest by Persia.
3. How did the physical conditions in the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and of the Nile River affect the economic and political development of the peoples living in these valleys?
4. What is the value of the study of history? What is meant by the "Pre-historic Ages," by "historical sources," and by "legendary history"? To what extent do the sources of our knowledge of Egyptian history differ from those of our knowledge of Roman history?

GROUP III. (Answer *one* question.)

5. What were the forces tending to produce unity or disunity in ancient Hellas? Show how these forces affected the development of Greek history.
6. When and how did Macedon become supreme in Greece? When and how did she lose this supremacy?
7. Compare Athenian democracy in the time of Pericles with American democracy today.

GROUP IV. (Answer *one* question.)

8. What were the effects of Rome's expansion in the East upon life at Rome?
9. Describe the Roman military and naval operations in Greece and the adjacent waters until the death of Augustus.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

10. Compare the organization of the Athenian Empire with the organization of Italy under Rome in 264 B.C. as to (a) relation to central authority, (b) local government, (c) results.

GROUP V. (*Required.*)

11. Write brief notes identifying *five* of the following topics: The Exodus, Erechtheum, Hesiod, Praxiteles, Aediles, auspices, senatorial provinces.

GROUP VI. (*Required.*)

12. On map 134a:

- a) Trace the movements of Pompey from the opening of the Civil War in 49 B.C. to his death, indicating by name the important places.
b) Indicate by shading the territory in Europe added to the Empire beyond the limits set by Augustus.
c) Locate and name *five* of the following places: Aegina, Nicomedia, Susa, Trapezus, Milan, Numantia, Tarentum.

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

13. The Influence of Greek Culture on Rome.
14. A Comparison of the Parthenon and the Colosseum, as expressing in their outward form and in their uses two types of civilization.
15. Ancient Coins.
16. Hannibal's Leadership and Strategy.

DIVISION II: MEDIEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

Answer SIX questions as required in Part I. Take about two hours and a quarter of your time for these questions.

If in your school course you have studied only this division, give the remaining three-quarters of an hour to ONE additional subject from Part II.

If, on the other hand, you have studied more than one division, omit Part II of the division first selected and answer TWO additional questions from Part I of a different division from the one first selected.

Number the questions in your examination book as they are numbered on the examination paper.

In answering all questions except the map questions, give some dates or indicate the time relation.

PART I

GROUP I. (*Required.*)

17. Write fully on the life and services of any *two* of the following men: Theodoric the Great, Gregory VII, Erasmus, Richelieu, Bismarck.

GROUP II. (Answer *one* question.)

18. How did Mohammedanism originate? Why has it been a menace to Christian civilization? How was its expansion into Europe checked?

19. Distinguish the differences as to rights and obligations between lords and freemen and between nobles and serfs in the Middle Ages. Through what events or movements was the condition of the serfs improved?
20. Describe the power of the Papacy under Innocent III. Give an account of one attempt to reform the Catholic church prior to the Protestant Reformation.

GROUP III. (Answer *one* question.)

21. Why did the Renaissance come first in Italy? How did the Italian Renaissance differ from the German?
22. Give an account of the career of Philip II of Spain, mentioning his political and religious principles, his methods, his foreign policy, and the results of his reign.
23. For what reasons was Prussia the most powerful state of the German Empire?

GROUP IV. (Answer *one* question.)

24. Describe the parts of Napoleon's work in France which outlived his downfall.
25. What is the significance of the year 1848 in the movement toward democracy and nationalism?
26. Compare Charlemagne and Napoleon as organizers.

GROUP V. (*Required.*)

27. Write notes identifying *five* of the following topics: "Regular Clergy," Kingdom of Jerusalem, Salic Law, Jesuits, Guelf, Fashoda, Great Schism.

GROUP VI. (*Required.*)

28. Mark on map 134a: (*a*) the name and location of the regions subject to the French king at the beginning of the Hundred Years' War; (*b*) the boundary of the German Empire after 1871, and the names in their approximate location of the three most important states in the Empire; and (*c*) *five* of the following places: site of the Albigenses, chief city of the Hussites, site of the council that ended the Great Schism, Geneva, Königsberg, Ukraine, Odessa.

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

29. The Protestant Reformation.
30. Monasticism.
31. Medieval Architecture.
32. The Political Effects of the Industrial Revolution.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

DIVISION III: MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

Answer SIX questions as required in Part I. Take about two hours and a quarter of your time for these questions.

If in your school course you have studied only this division, give the remaining three-quarters of an hour to ONE additional subject from Part II.

If, on the other hand, you have studied more than one division, omit Part II of the division first selected and answer TWO additional questions from Part I of a different division from the one first selected.

Number the questions in your examination book as they are numbered on the examination paper.

In answering all questions except the map questions, give some dates, or indicate the time relation.

PART I

GROUP I. (*Required.*)

33. Discuss the public services of *two* of the following men: Turgot, Guizot, Garibaldi, Lord Beaconsfield, Clemenceau.

GROUP II. (*Answer one question.*)

34. Classify logically the causes of the French Revolution. Explain in detail two of these causes.
35. Outline the struggle between France and England for colonial empire in the eighteenth century.

GROUP III. (*Answer one question.*)

36. What was Napoleon I's influence on Germany, on Russia, and on Italy?
37. What is the significance of the year 1830 in European history?
38. What dangers threatened the existence of the Third French Republic before 1914? How were these dangers dealt with?

GROUP IV. (*Answer one question.*)

39. What were the principal evils from which Russia suffered under Nicholas II? Give an account of the political reform movement in Russia from 1905 to the abdication of Nicholas II.
40. Compare the influence of the Industrial Revolution in England with its influence in Germany.
41. Give a full account of the foreign policy of Italy from 1870 to the present day.

GROUP V. (*Required.*)

42. Write notes identifying *five* of the following topics: Rousseau, Civil Constitution of the Clergy, Code Napoleon, Adam Smith, Louis Blanc, Carbonari, Henry M. Stanley, Boxer Uprising.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 5)

GROUP VI. (*Required.*)

43. On map 134a mark:

- a) The name and location of *five* battlefields in the wars of Napoleon I.
- b) The name and location of the chief coal-producing districts in Great Britain, France, and Germany.
- c) *Five* of the following places: Algiers, Armenia, Adrianople, Cyprus, Salonica, Suez, Mesopotamia.

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

44. The Balkan Wars.
45. The Constitution of the German Empire.
46. The Papacy since the French Revolution.
47. The Russo-Japanese War.

DIVISION IV: ENGLISH HISTORY

Answer SIX questions as required in Part I. Take about two hours and a quarter of your time for these questions.

If in your school course you have studied only this division, give the remaining three-quarters of an hour to ONE additional subject from Part II.

If, on the other hand, you have studied more than one division, omit Part II of the division first selected and answer TWO additional questions from Part I of a different division from the one first selected.

Number the questions in your examination book as they are numbered on the examination paper.

In answering all questions except the map questions, give some dates, or indicate the time relation.

PART I

GROUP I. (*Required.*)

48. Write fully on the public services of *two* of the following persons: Edward I, William Pitt the Younger, William E. Gladstone, John Hampden, Sir Edward Grey.

GROUP II. (*Answer one question.*)

49. What were the Roman influences on Britain? To what extent were they permanent?
50. What were the events leading up to the battle of Hastings? Why did the English lose the battle? What changes in central and local government followed the Norman Conquest?
51. "The English church shall be free, and shall hold its rights entire and its liberties uninjured; and we will that it thus be observed; which is shown by this, that the freedom of elections, which is considered to be most important and especially necessary to the English church, we of

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)

our pure and spontaneous will, granted, and by our charter confirmed, before the contest between us and our barons had arisen; and obtained a confirmation of it by the lord Pope Innocent III; which we will observe and which we will shall be observed in good faith by our heirs forever." What is the date of the document from which this is quoted? What is the meaning of the first sentence in the quotation, that "The English church shall be free"? What had been the policy of the popes in regard to the church in England? What is the importance of this quotation in English history?

GROUP III. (Answer *one* question.)

52. Describe the commercial expansion under Elizabeth and James I.
53. How was Ireland affected by *four* of the following: Poyning's Act, the policy of Oliver Cromwell, the battle of the Boyne, the policy of the Younger Pitt, Catholic Emancipation, free trade, and the policy of Gladstone?
54. What changes in British commercial policy are suggested by three of the following: Navigation Acts, Adam Smith, Richard Cobden, and Joseph Chamberlain?

GROUP IV. (Answer *one* question.)

55. Discuss fully the effects of the French Revolution upon England up to 1832.
56. Select two of the following writers and describe the economic or social evils portrayed by *two* of them: Sir Thomas More, Daniel Defoe, Oliver Goldsmith, Charles Dickens, George Eliot.

GROUP V. (Answer *one* question.)

57. Discuss the changes in the character and powers of the House of Lords since the middle of the eighteenth century.
58. What are the important matters over which England released control during the last century in the self-governing dominions? What benefits has India derived from British control? What are the obstacles to establishing self-government in India?
59. Describe *two* regions in Asia or Africa in which English and German interests were in conflict before 1914. What was the nature of the conflict in each case? What part did these regions play in the World War?

GROUP VI. (Required.)

60. Mark on map 134a:

- a) The name and location of the lands of Henry II.
- b) The name and location of *five* naval engagements in which the English have taken part.
- c) The name and location of the places controlled by Great Britain in the Mediterranean.

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

61. The Canterbury Tales.
62. The Office of Prime Minister in England.
63. The Boer War.
64. Electoral Reform in England since 1850.

DIVISION V: AMERICAN HISTORY AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Answer SIX questions as required in Part I. Take about two hours and a quarter of your time for these questions.

If in your school course you have studied only this division, give the remaining three-quarters of an hour to ONE additional subject from Part II.

If on the other hand, you have studied more than one division, omit Part II of the division first selected and answer TWO additional questions from Part I of a different division from the one first selected.

Number the questions in your examination book as they are numbered on the examination paper.

In answering all questions except the map questions, give some dates, or indicate the time relation.

PART I

GROUP I. (*Required.*)

65. Write fully on the public services on *one* of the following men: Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, William H. Taft.

GROUP II. (*Answer one question.*)

66. What was the commercial policy of England toward the American colonies?
67. How did the colonial policies of England and Spain differ as to immigrants, religion, treatment of Indians, and colonial self-government?
68. What scheme for the government of the territories of the United States was laid down in the Northwest Ordinance? To what extent has this plan been modified in the present government of the Philippines?

GROUP III. (*Answer one question.*)

69. Discuss fully the foreign policy of President Washington.
70. Name *three* important difficulties faced by the government in the period 1789-1797, and show how each was dealt with.
71. Give an account of the administrations of Andrew Jackson.

GROUP IV. (*Answer one question.*)

72. Which candidate in the presidential election of 1844 would you have supported? Give your reasons fully.
73. Give an account of the tariff with reference to *four* of the following topics: the nature of the Civil War tariff; the evils of the tariff between 1870 and 1890; Cleveland's policy and achievements in regard to the tariff; Taft's tariff policy; the tariff under President Wilson.

(THIS EXAMINATION IS CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

74. Give an account of the diplomacy and the events which made it possible for the United States to build the Panama Canal. What is the political importance of the Canal to the United States? What is its commercial importance?

GROUP V. (Answer *one* question.)

75. What provision is made in the Constitution or its amendments in regard to five of the following topics: suffrage, currency, appropriations, appointments, immigration, direct taxes, impeachment, naturalization.
76. Give an account of *two* supreme court decisions which became the subject of controversy between political parties. Mention the party which supported the decision.

GROUP VI. (*Required.*)

77. On map 175*b*:

- a) Shade the *three* states which have the largest number of electoral votes, West Florida, and the Gadsden Purchase.
- b) Locate and name *five* of the following places: Vincennes, Fort Pitt, King's Mountain, Red River, Chickamauga, Des Moines, Vancouver, Fort Sumter, El Paso.

PART II

(Write on *one* subject only.)

78. The Influence of the Supreme Court of the United States.
79. The Abolitionists.
80. The Government Regulation of Trusts.
81. The Foreign Policy of President Wilson.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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